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U.S. REJECTS CONGRESSIONAL DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

LD121806 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Washington, 12 Mar, TASS -- Richard Burt, director of the Politico-Military Affairs Bureau of the U.S. Department of State, has read out a statement at a press conference here, saying that the U.S. administration cannot support a proposal by senators and members of the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress that the nuclear arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union be frozen and subsequently reduced. The statement maintains that should the legislators' proposal be adopted, this would place the United States in an unfavourable military position and make it dangerously vulnerable.

Echoing the U.S. administration's known stand envisaging the holding of talks from "the position of strength," Richard Burt declared that if the United States wanted to have the opportunity for conducting talks with a view to concluding a good agreement on the limitation of strategic nuclear arms, then the President needed a program for modernising the United States' strategic nuclear forces. Freezing nuclear arms would in fact obliterate that program, he added.

The spokesman for the State Department evaded giving the answer to a question about the possible opening of talks on limiting strategic nuclear arms on the plea that the U.S. administration was completing analytical work.

FORMER U.S. AIDE'S ARTICLE CITED ON ARMS BALANCE

PM121329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 82 p 5

[Correspondent A. Maslennikov dispatch under the rubric "The Press Testifies": "Exposing a Myth"]

[Text] London, 8 March -- In an attempt to justify growing U.S. military spending with reference to some Soviet "military superiority," official American propaganda is distorting the real situation in this field and misleading the international public. This is the main thesis of the analytical article on the current status and dynamics of NATO and Warsaw Pact military spending published in the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN.

The author of the article, R. Stubbins, former deputy chief of the National Security Department in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, examines the main arguments used by the CIA and the Pentagon to prove the need to increase U.S. military spending and reaches the conclusion that they are either all built on false premises or else consciously exaggerate the USSR's military might.

Americans are told that in 1980 the Soviet Union spent 50 percent more on defense than the United States, but they are not told that for these comparisons to be realistic the military appropriations of the United States' and the Soviet Union's allies should be included and that this information would create a different picture.

Studies of this question carried out by the International Institute of Strategic Studies, for example, show that the Soviet Union's Warsaw Pact allies spend on defense only between 1/3 and 1/4 of the amount spent by the United States' NATO bloc allies. The same picture is to be found in the Far East and Southeast Asia, where socialist countries friendly toward the USSR spend on defense about 30 percent of that spent by the direct military allies of the United States.

P. Stubbins concludes that if full account is taken of all the factors that determine the military spending of NATO, the Warsaw Pact and their Asian allies, the notorious Soviet 50 percent supremacy becomes a 15-37 percent U.S. supremacy.

In the opinion of the author of the article, the American military and intelligence services' allegations of some fictitious Warsaw Pact superiority over NATO countries in the field of troops and equipment in Central Europe, and in spheres like strategic and nuclear weapons and naval forces, are equally groundless. Referring to data compiled by American stragetists themselves and to calculations made by the International Institute of Strategic Studies, R. Stubbings shows that, contrary to the allegations of official Western propaganda, the NATO countries have a superiority of almost 27 percent in land forces in Central Europe.

'POLITICAL REALISM' ADVOCATED OVER LINKAGE

LD140050 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] In my earlier talks I have considered the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the issue of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe and the issue of resumption of the strategic arms limitation talks and the talks on stopping the production of nuclear arms. Today, I would like to call your attention to the line of reasoning that it seems has gained currency in the United States. It boils down to the following:

To reach agreement, the Soviet Union must earn the right to sign documents limiting nuclear arsenals. It must behave as Washington wants it to in various parts of the world. For several years now one of the most frequently used terms in Washington's political vocabulary has been the word linkage. Washington insists that all or most of the acute and complicated problems of world politics must be linked to each other and dealt with at one go.

Now, I have not dwelt at length on the point that such a linkage can hardly help settle each of these problems or all of them in their entirety. It would rather make it more difficult to untangle the complicated knot of international problems. Of course, it would be pleasant to achieve an early solution to all of these complicated problems, but the realistic and reasonable way is to untangle this knot step by step and solve the problems one after another.

Today, I would like to draw your attention to another aspect of the matter. Those who say that the Soviet Union must do as it is told by the United States to secure Washington's agreement to halt the arms race and limit nuclear arsenals apparently believe that the Soviet Union is more interested in such an agreement than the United States. Why? If a nuclear war should break out, and heaven forbid, it would devastate American cities as well as Soviet ones, and neutron bombs and binary shells will not spare Americans and simply kill everybody on Soviet territory. Americans are as interested in survival as any other people. The Chicago TRIBUNE made a very sober point when it said recently that unless a nuclear war is prevented it will be of no importance to the United States whether the Poles live under martial law or Soviet troops are in Afghanistan. Indeed, if a nuclear war breaks out this would be of no importance whatever for the simple reason that there will not be anyone left to be troubled by these or any other problems. The simple and horrible truth in the world today is that the very survival of mankind is at stake, for as long as the human race has existed and there have been different states, there have been differences between them. In the remote past primitive tribes waged wars for hunting grounds. In the Middle Ages kingdoms and kings waged wars, sometimes for a hundred years. There have always been differences and always some countries did not like what others did. But never before has the issue of whether there will be a war or not been linked directly to the issue of the survival of the human race. Never before have statesmen borne the responsibility shouldered by modern leaders today, and above all, the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union.

The problem of the survival of the human race in this nuclear day and age is by far more important than any differences between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Analyzing the pronouncements of American statesmen and their international actions, one cannot get rid of the impression that they still think in terms of the past and fail to comprehend what is at stake today. The Soviet Union is making consistent efforts to ease international tension and prevent a nuclear war, not because we think that we are more vulnerable, but because Moscow is aware of the entirely new unprecedented international situation in which the destinies of mankind depend on decisions taken in Washington and in Moscow.

The illusion that the Soviet Union must pay Washington's price for agreement is not just naive, it's criminal and dangerous. What the world needs today is political realism, not shows of military muscle or a policy of blackmail, or dishonest trading. And this is what the Americans must think about.

GENERAL CHERVOV INTERVIEWED ON GENEVA TALKS

LD131206 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 13 Mar, TASS -- "It has been stressed more than once that the essence of the U.S. 'zero option' proposal is in the reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe exclusively through the scrapping of Soviet armaments," said Colonel-General Nikolay Chervov, and expert in military-political affairs. He was speaking in an interview with the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. "The Soviet Union would have to scrap unilaterally all of its medium-range missiles deployed both in the European part of the Soviet Union and in the eastern regions of the country (although it should be clear to everyone that the missiles deployed there are absolutely unrelated to the problem of nuclear armaments in Europe). As to the nuclear means of the United States and its NATO allies, they, in keeping with R. Reagan's proposals, are to remain intact. Not a single NATO missile, not a single plane is to be removed from its current station."

"If the United States is really interested in finding a mutually acceptable solution at the Geneva talks, it should realize the necessity of both sides contributing to the reduction of medium-range nuclear armaments in order to observe in full the principle of equality and equal security," General Chervov underlined.

Let us approach the problem this way: At the present time the United States proposes to scrap all Soviet medium-range missiles and describes it as a 'zero option' General Chervov said. "But the Soviet Union might as well propose that Americans scrap all NATO bombers, aircraft carriers and submarines and also describe it as a 'zero option.' And this would be, by the way, a fairly well-grounded proposal, for it is the U.S. forward-based means that are destabilizing the existing balance on a global scale."

"At the present time, as is known, there are 986 units of medium-range nuclear means on the NATO side aimed at targets in Europe," General Chervov recalled. "And the Soviet Union has 975 units of such armaments. The realisation of the 'zero option' Washington style, would mean that the number of NATO medium-range nuclear means would remain the same, whereas the number of such means in the European part of the USSR would decrease by more than a half. As a result NATO would find itself possessed of a more that two-fold advantage in the number of delivery vehicles of medium-range nuclear weapons and a three-fold advantage in the number of nuclear charges."

TASS REPORTS ADJOURNMENT OF MADRID TALKS

LD121954 Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Madrid, 12 Mar, TASS -- On the proposal of the delegations of neutral and non-aligned states, an adjournment has been announced in the work of the Madrid meeting till November of this year.

Agreement has been reached that the draft final document sponsored by delegations of neutral and non-aligned countries at the close of last year will be made the basis for further deliberations upon resumption of the conference.

Kulik Commentary

LD131604 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 13 Mar 82

["For Preserving the Helsinki Spirit" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Sergey Kulik]

[Text] Moscow, 13 March, TASS -- Commenting on the decision to announce a break in the work of the Madrid meeting, many foreign policy observers are unanimous that the latest stage at the international forum in the Spanish capital was that of lost opportunities because of the obstructionist stand taken at that meeting by the delegations of the USA and a number of its NATO allies. Instead of a businesslike and constructive discussion of outstanding issues, they one by one high-handedly made attempts at turning the Madrid meeting into some sort of a trial of sovereign states, a tool of open interference in their internal affairs.

Those who manipulated at Madrid the non-existent "Polish issue" and made demagogic provocative statements on "human rights" in the socialist countries, strove to use demagogy as a smokescreen for their own actions which are in crying conflict with the fundamental provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

Take, for example, the situation in the Caribbean and Central America, which is clearly deteriorating because of the reckless and extremely dangerous policy of the United States. Acting on the instructions of the White House, the CIA has embarked on open preparations for an invasion of Nicaragua. Simultaneously the U.S. delegation at the U.N. human rights commission in Geneva voted against a resolution proposing that the elections in El Salvador, which are prepared in an atmosphere of lawlessness, bloody terror and violence, be postponed, although the resolution had the support of most members of the organization. The regime of Guatemala, where the popular government of Arbenzs was overthrown in 1954 with the hands of the USA and where the present junta can keep in power only by means of genocide policy, has full support of the U.S. administration.

Did not President Francois Mitterrand of France describe these regimes -- allies of the USA -- as "bloody dictatorships?" During his visit to Washington he made a number of statements which were evaluated by observers as clearly expressed strong criticism by Paris of the imperial policy of the United States vis-a-vis its neighbours in Central America.

The way to peace and security lies not through imposition of the will on the state by another, but through respect in action for the right of every people to build its life as it itself deems necessary. These aims, as the whole course of the Madrid meeting has shown, are served by the provisions and goals of the Helsinki Final Act, its ability to withstand blows deliberately hit both from the inside and outside. The Helsinki spirit is alive, and it is hoped in the Soviet Union that nobody will be able to bury it.

U.S. TACTICAL NUCLEAR STRIKE DOCTRINE ATTACKED

LD142330 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1635 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Washington, 14 Mar (TASS) -- American military strategists have worked out a plan for combat action using tactical nuclear weapons, which is completely in line with President Reagan's view that a "limited" nuclear war is totally admissable. This plan, which is called "ground and air battle 86," was published as an unclassified [nesekretnyy] appendix to the new U.S. Army field orders that are now being worked out.

In the Pentagon's scheme, a tactical nuclear confrontation will take place first of all in Europe, but it is not excluded from the Near East and the Korean Peninsula. The authors of the publication recommend that American commanders use tactical nuclear weapons at an early stage in armed conflict.

A nuclear strike, it says in the manual, should be made on the enemy's rear, where "the targets at this stage are much more vulnerable to strike action with nuclear weapons than the front line of the troop deployment." Applied to the European theater of combat action, the UPI agency points out, "the rear" is understood to be the territory of the countries of Eastern Europe.

The assertion of the authors of this blood-chilling "scenario" is that tactical use of nuclear weapons could be contained within the field of battle and that it should not necessarily lead to all-out nuclear war. As a highly-placed U.S. Army official, who did not wish to be named, stated to journalists, it is absolutely obvious that this doctrine could mean that the United States would be the first to use nuclear weapons is a tactical context, which it could never go back on.

The United States evidently hopes that it will manage to limit a nuclear war to the territory of Europe and considers this to be an acceptable option for them. In this they are ignoring one obvious fact -- that once nuclear war has broken out, whether in Europe or in another place, it would unavoidably and inevitably take on a world-wide character. Along with the already elaborated plans of the present American administration for a "warning" nuclear explosion, large-scale production of the neutron weapon and "chemical rearmament," the concept of a "limited" nuclear war is yet another evil link in the chain of the United States' militarist preparations.

TASHKENT COMMENTARY ON U.S. CHEMICAL ARMAMENTS

GF131910 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 18 March carries an unattributed commentary entitled "Fabrications Over the Question of Chemical Weapons." The commentary says the U.S. administration has decided to ask Congressional approval for over $800 million in the next U.S. budget for development and production of chemical and bacteriological arms. Stating that the United States is acting under the pretext that the Soviet Union has used chemical weapons in Afghanistan, the radio states: "However, the DRA Government is in a position to present evidence proving that the bands of Afghan robbers, who are quite different from the Afghan refugees, are currently using chemical arms manufactured by the United States. It could be said, for example, that DRA security organizations confiscated U.S. chemical arms from counter-revolutionary rebels they captured in the spring of 1980. These arms were marked: 'Attention: Poisonous Substance. (?Handle With Care). Toxic Gas.'"

Recalling that U.S.-manufactured chemical weapons have been displayed in Kabul to foreign journalists and that DRA officials are prepared to brief experts of any country on details regarding the confiscated U.S. chemicals and on the way they were captured from counter-revolutionary rebels, the radio argues that "with view to suppressing any doubt that the United States is participating in the undeclared war against the Afghan people, the general imperialist media organs are continuing their fabrications that the Soviet Union is engaged in chemical warfare in the DRA. What are the intentions of the hostile entities?"

Recalling a Washington POST report criticizing the U.S. administration's move to accuse the Soviet Union of using chemical arms for the sake of convincing U.S. allies in Europe to agree to deploy U.S. chemical arms on their own soil and for increasing the number of U.S. chemical arsenals, the radio concludes: "Both of these objectives shed light on the true intentions of U.S. warmongers and imperialist media organs."

JARUZELSKI, KULIKOV MEET DURING PACT EXERCISES

LD150952 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Mar (PAP) -- General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, chairman of the Martial Council of National Redemption, and prime minister, received here yesterday the commander-in-chief of the United armed forces of the states-members of the Warsaw Treaty, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1934 GMT on 14 March in reporting the Jaruzelski-Kulikov meeting, adds: During the meeting, which proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, questions were discussed pertaining to perfection of cooperation in the holding of joint exercises and further strengthening of the fraternity in arms between the friendly armies.]

Marshal Kulikov has come to Poland in connection with the joint exercises of the allied forces code-named Friendship-82 held in northwestern Poland. Polish, Soviet and GDR military units take part in the exercises, to last between March 13 and 20.

[Moscow TASS in English of 0838 GMT on 14 March notes in a brief report on the exercises: The exercises are directed by General Eugeniusz Molczyk, deputy national defence minister of the Polish People's Republic, deputy commander in chief of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.]

The nature and the essence of the exercises is clearly manifested by the motto under which they are conducted: "United in the comradeship in arms, strong in unity, in defence of peace and socialism."

The comradeship in arms of the main power of the treaty, the Soviet Army, the Polish Armed Forces and the National People's Army of the GDR and the remaining socialist armies is of fundamental significance both for our army as well as for the other armies of the Warsaw Treaty.

The exercises are conducted in north-western Poland, where 37 years ago the Polish Army, alongside the Soviet Army, the main force of the anti-Nazi coalition in World War Two, fought a heroic and victorious battle against the German Nazi aggressor.

The unshaken brotherhood of arms, and moral and political unity of the fraternal armies, values which will once again be reaffirmed by the Friendship-82 exercises, constitute a telling and concrete guarantee of the full defence of the peaceful toil of our fraternal nations.

The Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic are a major link in the Warsaw Treaty coalition.

'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS' ROUNDTABLE' PROGRAM

LD142020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 14 Mar 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Boris Andrianov, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator; Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA Editorial Board; and Vadim Nilolayevich Nekrasov, international observer for KOMMUNIST]

Finnish President's Visit

[Text] [Andrianov] One of the most important events in international life his week was the official visit to our country by Mauno Koivisto, the president of Republic of Finland. He came at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This was the first foreign visit made by Mauno Koivisto in his capacity as head of the Finnish state. And, indeed, this very fact in itself indicates the importance which Finland attaches to relations with the Soviet Union. Soviet foreign policy accords an extremely special and important place to the consolidation of goodneighborliness with Finland, as has been stated by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

[Nekrasov] Yes, of course. It is not by chance that during the talks held in Moscow, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Mauno Koivisto stressed the great significance of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed in 1948 for the good-neighborly relations between our countries.

[Andrianov] Indisputably, it is the lasting foundation on which our bilateral relations with Finland are based, and it has proven its enormous and lasting significance over more than 3 decades. This treaty marked a fundamental change in the mutual relations between our countries and at the same time constructed a reliable and durable bridge of trust between the Soviet Union and Finland. In world history there have not been all that many treaties which marked and consolidated a turning point in the fates of peoples. Evidently there are still fewer documents which have created a qualitatively new relationship between two states, one of which is a major power and the other a comparatively small country.

In connection with this, I would like to draw attention to one essential circumstance: No changes in the international situation in more than 30 years have exercised any influence on the development of Soviet-Finnish relations, because these relations do not depend on short-term fluctuations; they reflect steadfast national interests which are constant for both sides. And it is, I dare say, perfectly appropriate to say tha the Soviet-Finnish treaty of 1948 is unique in its way. It is unique in that throughout its entire history it has proved that states with different economic and social systems, while remaining true to themselves, can come close to a high degree of mutual understanding, mutual respect, mutual trust and mutually advantageous cooperation.

[Volskiy] During the visit by Mauno Koivisto, it was stressed several times that both sides have received and continue to receive in their equitable cooperation no small amount of benefits in all areas -- in the economy as well as in culture and, of course, in politics.

[Andrianov] First and foremost, of course, attention is drawn to the scale and constant growth of traditional Soviet-Finnish trading and economic links. They are developing in accordance with a long-term program for the development and deepening of trade and economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation. The life of this program, as is known, has been extended to 1995. It is widely known that over a period of many years our country has been one of the most important trading partners with Finland. One can even say that it is its major trading partner, since almost one quarter of the entire foreign trade turnover of our northwestern neighbor now falls to the lot of the Soviet Union.

In its turn, Finland occupies second place after the FRG in our country's trade with the developed capitalist states. This says a great deal. The dynamic growth of trade and economic relations is also impressive. Our trade turnover with Finland has increased 11-fold over the past 15 years. Last year it exceeded R5 billion.

There is another example I would like to mention: Goods which were being delivered within the framework of trade with the Soviet Union accounted for almost one third of railway shipments in Finland last year. This is yet another indication of the scale of our trade and economic relations with a good and loyal neighbor.

[Volskiy] Boris Vasilyevich, in the wider context, when Finnish statesmen and representatives of business circles in that country speak about Soviet-Finnish relations, they very often stress that these relations have a beneficial effect on the country's economy, since they are stable and reliable. Finnish officials do not hide the fact that because of these links have put their country in a more favorable position than other capitalist states in Europe.

[Andrianov] Political and business circles in our northwestern neighbor regard these economic ties as an important factor in ensuring the utilization of industrial capacities in the country and resolving the problem of employment. After all, the problem of jobs assumes particular importance in present circumstances now that the army of unemployed in the West is increasing with each passing day. As it happens, Finnish economists have calculated that Soviet orders provide over 150,000 jobs in their country. This in turn has a positive effect on the well-being of roughly 300,000 other citizens of Finland. The stability of Finland's economy has been achieved thanks to a considerable degree to cooperation with our country. This long-term cooperation with the Soviet Union enables Finland to safeguard its economy in many respects against the market fluctions and recessions which are typical of industrial production in the West. At the same time it is indisputable, of course, that the Soviet Union also derives considerable benefit from trade with Finland.

[Nekrasov] I think, comrades, that we can say that the state of relations between our two countries is favorable. The development of these relations does not depend on short-term fluctuations in international politics.

[Andrianov] The mutually-advantageous ties which have developed between the Soviet Union and Finland on the basis of the 1948 treaty have long been an example of how neighbors who make the preservation of peace and development of cooperation the goals of their foreign policy can live together. It is quite logical that the joint Soviet-Finnish communique should stress that relations between our countries constitute a positive example of the implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems. As you know, the participants in the Moscow talks declared that they are absolutely determined to safeguard and develop these relations in the future. This is a noble resolve. After all, the development of all-around, mutually-advantageous ties between our peoples has a beneficial effect on the general international situation. In his speech at a dinner in honor of President Koivisto, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted: If the good foundations on which our relations with you are based were applied more widely in the world, there would probably be considerably fewer hotbeds of tension and conflict on our planet.

[Volskiy] In this respect, it is natural that not only bilateral relations but topical international problems of interest to both sides were discussed. The sides expressed profound concern over growth of tension in the world, expansion of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and intensification of the danger of war. They stressed the importance of energetic endeavors by all states to forestall a nuclear catastrophe, to strengthen peace and the security of peoples, and to preserve and further develop the process of detente and equitable cooperation, a process intended to be of long duration.

[Andrianov] The Soviet Union and Finland reaffirmed their intention to promote the preservation and strengthening of peace and stability in Northern Europe and the area of the Baltic Sea. In this connection they noted, in particular, the relevance of Finland's proposal to declare northern Europe a nuclear-free zone. The implementation of this proposal would considerably strengthen the security of the north European region. At the same time, the Finnish side noted that the constructive nature of the considerations expressed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev about ways of implementing this idea in practice. The visit of the Finnish head of state to our country was an important new contribution to the cause of developing friendship and all-around cooperation between the USSR and Finland. And at the same time, it undoubtedly plays a vital positive role in the overall system of international relations on our continent, which is passing through an extremely difficult period.

[Nekrasov] There is no doubt that the positive development of Soviet-Finnish relations testifies to the fact that the processes of detente are alive and that it is not proving possible, as was attempted on the other side of the Atlantic, to kill them. They are dictated by reality itself. For instance, not long before the visit of the Finnish guests to Moscow, none other than Tindemands, the Belgian minister of external relations, gave an interview to NEWSWEEK magazine in which he said that for Europeans detente has become part of their lives. That is an inescapable fact. That is why, as the British FINANCIAL TIMES wrote, the NATO discussions have shown the pointlessness of seeking a common Western approach to trade relations with the Soviet Union. We have seen certain fresh facts on this score in recent days, which, to my mind, merit attention.

## U.S. Pressure Over Pipeline

Genscher, the FRG minister of foreign affairs, has been on a visit across the Atlantic. The talks which took place in Washington were not easy or straightforward, although, as certain West German newspapers write, they helped to bring the two sides' positions closer together, positions which diverged quite substantially, and this was publicly declared by political leaders. Here is something interesting: I have two newspapers in front of me, the KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER and the GENERAL-ANZEIGER. One of them writes that Reagan allowed himself to be persuaded that on the question of trade in natural gas and pipes -- as you well know, this is the gas-for-pipes deal involving deliveries of Siberian gas to Western Europe -- nothing more could be done to alter things. Even Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, reached the conclusion that it is too late to do anything. This would seem to be a positive development. But another newspaper, the GENERAL-ANZEIGER, writes that Weinberger, with whom Genscher also met and held talks, is permitting himself to make toughly-worded remarks about Moscow and about the Atlantic allies.

And now we have another visit, this time by an official delegation led by James Buckley, under secretary of state, to a number of West European countries. The West European papers express themselves very cautiously on the visit. The British SUNDAY TIMES, for instance, writes that there will be talks with the European allies on a wide range of issues concerning economic relations between East and West. But in reality, as the American press explains much more frankly, what is involved is a fresh attempt to put pressure on the allies over supplies of equipment for the gas pipeline, as well as to get them to restrict credit for trade with the Soviet Union and Poland. Thus, American pressure is going to be applied. One has to bear in mind who this Buckley is: He represents not just the hawks but, one might say, the super-hawks in the American administration who occupy extreme positions, and it is quite obvious what line he will take at the talks in the West European capitals. The Washington POST, however, has a report from its correspondent in Bonn saying, without beating about the bush, that for several months now the FRG has been showing its dissatisfaction with the critical comments from the United States on Bonn's reaction to the events in Poland and the Soviet gas pipeline project, and on the inadequate growth of the West's military spending. There are as yet no signs that the FRG will renounce a single cubic meter of gas, the correspondent writes.

To close this topic, I should like to note the existence, even in the United States, of more sober-minded public figures who point to the lack of realism in the plans and schemes of the American administration concerning the elimination of trade contacts between Western Europe and the socialist community, and advocate a realistic approach and a realistic attitude toward these problems from the United States itself. Here, for instance, is what George Ball, the former U.S. under secretary of State, says: He recalls the history of the early sixties when the United States succeeded in persuading its NATO allies to refuse to supply large-diameter pipes to the Soviet Union. But this resulted in the Soviet Union's building its own plants to make these pipes and acquiring independence in this area.

## U.S. Policy in Central America

[Volskiy] Well then, all this indicates the great difficulties which are being experienced by U.S. policy in Western Europe. It is running into very serious obstacles there but perhaps we can see no less an obstacle, although one of a different kind, facing the activity of the United States in Central America. The policy of the United States there has reached a certain extreme point and, moreover, a highly dangerous one. The local obligarchies, using their own forces and even using U.S. weapons and advisers, are clearly not succeeding in suppressing the liberation movements -- primarily, of course, in El Salvador, where the insurgents already control no less than one quarter of the territory, and their opponents are not succeeding in suppressing this struggle.

Also, the election maneuver has not helped take the heat out of this movement. As they say, elections at gunpoint, elections which have already been held in Guatemala and which are to take place in El Salvador at the end of March. Everyone understands that this is a deception. It was a deception in Guatemala, it will be a deception in El Salvador. As a result, on the eve of the elections in El Salvador, the fighting has been stepped up.

The patriots have begun one of their most important offensives in recent times. In Guatemala, even after the elections, there has been a whole wave of demonstrations by the population, which is indignant at the falsifications and dirty tricks during these elections. And all this is taking place not somewhere at the end of the world, but right beside the United States, south of its borders in a region which Washington is accustomed to call its backyard but to which it attributes major significance. There are natural resources there, including oil. It is easy to transport these resources from there to the United States, and convenient to use the area as a strategic bridgehead aimed in particular at Cuba. Finally, economically and strategically, the Panama Canal is extremely important. The main thing: Central America is a kind of bridge to the continent of South America for the United States. This is why Washington gave and is giving what I would call such a nervous reception to the revolutionary process in Nicaragua, to the insurrection which subsequently flared up in El Salvador and now to the struggle flaring up in Guatemala.

[Andrianov] Dmitriy Antonovice, surely, all these, are purely internal movements, insurrections against utterly intolerable tyrannies which are ready to destroy their own peoples. But Washington depicts them as some sort of plot by external forces: Cuba and the Soviet Union. It is clear why this is being done: it is in order to justify possible direct U.S. intervention.

[Volskiy] Yes, that is precisely the extreme point which the Reagan administration has approached, to which it has already come very close. Many of its representatives already see no other way of suppressing the liberation movement in El Salvador. They threaten intervention in Nicaragua and as a first stage they intend to dispatch sabotage groups there. What's more, this is being done openly, even ostentatiously, so these groups can blow up bridges, power stations and other installations there. From a country with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations [as heard] this of course appears, if not as a declaration of war, then as a step toward intervention which may follow such aggressive actions by the U.S. administration.

But, of course, all this gives great cause for anxiety to anyone with any sense at all in the United States, including those in ruling circles. They understand that such measures, and to an even greater degree the dispatch of regular troops to Central America, will not strengthen but rather undermine the positions of the United States in this region. It could become embroiled there as it was once embroiled in Vietnam. Certain congressmen and even some military people who look realistically at the distribution of forces are putting strong pressure on the administration to reach some sort of compromise. There is the opportunity for this in the United States. It is a question of the proposals made by Nicaragua to conclude nonaggression treaties with the United States and with its neighbors and of the initiative by the President of Mexico who has proposed a peaceful solution to the problems and in particular Mexico's mediation in relations between the United States and Cuba.

[Andrianov] In connection with this I would remind you of the position of the Soviet Union. It was spoken of in particular by Leonid Ilich at the dinner in honor of President Mauno Koivisto. Concerning the situation in Central America, Comrade Brezhnev said: I am deeply convinced that here, too, the path toward peace and security lies not through imposition by one state of its will on others but through real respect for the rights of each people to build its life in the way it considers necessary.

In our view these are precisely the aims of the peace-loving and constructive proposals put forward recently by the Government of Nicaragua. The same applies, Comrade Brezhnev said, to certain ideas expressed by the Mexican president, who voiced concern over the present situation in that region. It is quite understandable to us, Leonid Ilich stressed, that the leadership of Cuba and Nicaragua should see in these ideas a wish to ease tension in Central America and advance the cause of universal peace. The Soviet Union is in favor of such a course of events, stressed Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

[Volskiy] There has been a definite reaction, a considerable reaction, to the Mexican initiative in the West as well. It was supported, in particular, by a whole array of influential parties belonging to the Socialist Internationl, so it is not so easy for the Reagan administration to brush it off. It is now trying to win time with declarations that the United States does not intend to consider plans to send troops to El Salvador or anywhere else in Central America.

## Middle East Tensions

[Andrianov] Dmitriy Antonovich, certain Western publications are writing that Israel, a state situated far from that region, is trying to exploit the tense situation in Central America. The Begin government has long wanted to strike at Palestinian formations in southern Lebanon and, possibly, at the Syrian troops deployed there within the Arab deterrent forces. They are saying that an almost favorable moment for a new Israeli adventure in the Near East has arrived now that the attention of the international public is distracted by events in Central America.

[Volskiy] Well, Boris Vasilyevich, one should say, first and foremost, that champions of peace are of course also following the Near East situation vigilantly. This is all the more so in that Israel is openly, ostentatiously even, preparing for aggression in southern Lebanon, about which you have spoken. None other than Moshe Arens, the Israeli ambassador in the United States, said the other day that such an action is simply, and I quote, a question of time. The kindling of a major war in the Near East is fraught with hazardous consequences for both this entire region and for the wider outside world.

That is obvious; but it is also obvious that it is not Israel alone which is prepared to take this risk. The United States is also prepared to take it for the sake of its imperial aims. At the moment, it is ostensibly trying to create the impression that it is holding the Begin government back from aggression. At the same time it is telling the Arabs that it cannot do this if certain Arab states -- they have Syria in mind above all -- continue to conduct an independent, anti-imperialist policy.

This is typical blackmail -- what is more, blackmail verging on the brink of war. Not only Tel Aviv but the Americans as well are effectively threatening the Arabs with a new Israeli attack. There is a clear demarcation of roles here. Israel concentrates its troops and deliberately demonstrates its readiness to send them into action. At the same time the U.S. special services weave plots in Lebanon, Syria, and other Near Eastern countries in an attempt to set Arab countries against each other, and so on. So it is, of course, especially important for the Arab peoples to rally their forces in the face of this dangerous policy. It is important to strengthen progressive and democratic forces throughout the Near East, the Middle East and adjacent regions. We can see many symptoms of this process: The measures which are now being taken in Afghanistan, in particular, are evidence of this.

## 'New Society' in Afghanistan

[Andrianov] You know that a national conference of the People's Democratic party of Afghanistan [PDPA], the militant vanguard of the working class and all the country's working people, opens in Kabul today. Let us recall that this party was founded over 17 years ago. Since its foundation it has followed a long and complex path of formation, development and consolidation. The program which the party adopted at its first congress proclaimed the need to make fundamental changes in the political basis of Afghan society and to realize the common democratic and national aspirations of the popular masses. The practical implementation of these policy objectives and the enactment of socioeconomic reforms in the interests of broad layers of the working people occupied the main place in the activities of the PDPA following the revolution of April 1978. The PDPA is firmly and consistently fulfilling the role of leader and organizer of the construction of a new Afghan society in spite of furious resistance from the deposed exploiters who, despite mistakes and deviations aggravated by the criminal actions of the Amin group, rely on the assistance of imperialist and reactionary circles in certain foreign countries.

It is giving a great deal of its attention to achieving political, ideological and organizational unity, establishing an atmosphere of trust, and observing principle. Of great importance to strengthen the PDPA is broadening its social base. Party membership has roughly doubled in the past year and a half. Its ranks are being swelled by progressive and politically conscious workers and peasants, soldiers and officers, and the better part of the intelligentsia. The working people's desire to throw in their lot with the party is eloquent testimony to its growing prestige and the popular masses' trust in it.

The PDPA now has the leading role in all the main areas of the life of Afghan society. It is a very telling fact that ordinary Afghan workers have actively joined in the construction of a new life because the party has managed to convince them of the genuinely democratic nature of the revolutionary reforms and the unshakeability of state power based on the principles of respect for the rights and freedoms of working people. Is this not the best evidence that the people of Afghanistan see the party's policies as the expression of its own hopes and aspirations? In the less than 4 years since the April Revolution, the PDPA and the government of the republic have taken important steps along the road of fundamental social and economic reforms in the interests of the working people. By comparison with the prerevolutionary period, industrial and agricultural production, as well as the national income, have gone up. Implementation of the democratic land reform is continuing. This is attracting the major part of the population and the broad peasant masses to the side of the revolution. Pay has been increased for industrial, professional, and office workers of the state and mixed sectors of the economy. Successes have been scored in the struggle against the counterrevolution. The PDPA is waging a resolute struggle to maintain calm and order; to eliminate backwardness, illiteracy, unemployment, and disease; and to create a prosperous society. For all the difficulties, and despite the undeclared war being waged against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] by the forces of reaction, imperialism, and hegemonism, the Afghan revolution continues to make successful headway, and is making gains all the time.

Afghan party figures and statesmen have repeatedly stressed the inestimable significance of their country's ever-broader economic ties with its big neighbor, the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union's economic assistance and support, rendered by us before and is being rendered by us today, as Keshtmand, the head of the Afghan Government, has stated, are the guarantee and pledge of the consolidation of popular power in the DRA and of the attainment of economic successes on the path toward the construction of a new society. Comrade Keshtmand stressed that with the help of its true and sincere friends, among whom the Soviet Union must rightfully be counted as the first, the Afghan people will surmount their difficulties and will secure important achievements in economic and social development.

Our time is up. Thank you for your attention, esteemed listeners. Goodbye and all the best.

'INTERNATIONAL PANORAMA' PROGRAM ON WORLD ISSUES

LD1418162 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 14 March carries the "International Panorama" program introduced by IZVESTIYA political observer Stanislaw Kondrashev.

The program begins with Kondrashev commenting on the events of the past week, starting with the visit of the new Finnish president, Koivisto, to Moscow and Leningrad. Kondrashev speaks about the friendly, neighborly relations between the two countries and the 1948 treaty of friendship and mutual assistance. He says that during Brezhnev's speech at the dinner party in Koivisto's honor he noted the good-neighborly relations between the two countries and the coexistence of two countries with different systems. Koivisto is quoted as having said that the treaty provides for good and stable relations between the two countries. Kondrashev mentions the economic relations between the two countries and quotes figures on last year's trade turnover.

Kondrashev then introduces a report by correspondent Lavrentyev on El Salvador, about the thousands of people leaving their homes to flee from the terror of the military, some fleeing to Honduras and Guatemala, others hiding in regions controlled by the partisans. Lavrentyev then turns to tension in the country's capital and large-scale military aid being provided by the United States for the purpose of keeping the junta in power. He says the junta is fighting against its own people, that the people have had to resort to arms because they have been deprived of the right of protest. Levrentyev notes the successes of the Marti movement leader in the elections. Lavrentyev says that after the elections the rulers would seek U.S. aid and invite U.S. troops to restore order in the country.

Kondrashev goes on to the elections in Guatemala, saying about 2/3 of the voters boycotted the elections. He speaks about the position of the Nicaraguan Government concerning talks with the United States on solving the conflicts in Central America. He then comments on the Mexican position and on the uncompromising policy being pursued by President Reagan. Kondrashev observes that there is opposition in Washington to the idea of using U.S. troops in Central America.

Kondrashev notes the U.S. decisions to stop purchasing Libyan oil and reduce the sale of equipment to Libya. He says that the United States used to purchase up to 40 percent of Libya's oil production.

Kondrashev says that he recently spent 2 weeks in the United States, where he concluded from talks with Americans that they think the Reagan administration has no planned foreign policy strategy but only reacts to events and to crisis situations. There is, however, a strategy of fanning crisis situations, including the Polish situation.

Kondrashev comments on U.S. opposition to the gas pipes projects and about the United States threatening its allies with economic sanctions.

Next he views Mitterrand's visit to Washington and his talks with Reagan, stating that high U.S. interest rates hinder the economies of European countries. He says the two presidents discussed Central American problems and found they have two different approaches to the problems, adding that however, despite differences the military alliance remains firm.

After discussing President Reagan's decision concerning the production of chemical weapons, Kondrashev mentions the press conference held at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs to comment on the U.S. decision.

Vsevolod Shishkovskiy then reports from Geneva on the session of the disarmament committee in the Palace of Nations and the obstructive position of the U.S. delegation at the session. This is followed by an interview with the head of the Polish delegation.

Correspondent Ilyashenko reports on the growth of the antimilitary and antinuclear protest in Britain, about the Tory government's decision to purchase Trident missiles, quoting the MORNING STAR'S comments about this. This is followed by a report and clip on an antinuclear conference held in London.

Kondrashev surveys the press conference given by Senators Kennedy and Hatfield. The senators announced that 19 senators and over 120 members of the House of Representatives are ready to support a resolution urging the United States and the USSR to agree to a nuclear moratorium. Kondrashev then speaks about the growth of the antinuclear movement in the United States and refers to the figures in this connection provided by Gallup.

UN COMMISSION VIEWS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

LD130816 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Geneva, 13 Mar, TASS -- Fresh facts of crude and massive violations of human rights, incessant terror in El Salvador, Chile and Guatemala, as well as in the South African Republic and Namibia, the Israel-occupied Arab territories were exposed at the session of the UN Human Rights Commission which ended here on Friday.

The commission, whose members are representatives of 43 states, examined in detail reports on the situation in El Salvador and Chile. The reports cite facts of fresh monstrous crimes by the military fascist junta; political assassinations; short work made of men, women and even children; the flouting of the basic freedoms and civil rights. An overwhelming majority of the members of the commission and representatives of tens of international organizations stigmatised the butchers, demanded an immediate end to terror and arbitrary rule in El Salvador, Chile and Guatemala.

By giving large-scale military, economic and other assistance to the ultra-reactionary regimes in El Salvador, Chile and Guatemala, the United States appears as a moral accomplice of the horrible crimes perpetrated in those countries, the speakers stressed.

Israel's expansionist policy in the Middle East, the annexation of the Golan Heights, a part of Syria's territory, which is a high-handed move in conflict with all decisions of the United Nations organization and international law, have been strongly criticized. The stand of the Tel Aviv rulers, who are challenging the international community, is explained above all by the fact that they feel Washington's backing, the speakers pointed out.

In discussing the question of the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa, numerous fresh facts were cited attesting to racist outrages, brutal suppression of actions by the indigenous population of the South African Republic and Namibia for freedom and independence.

It is indicative that the U.S. delegation voted against the resolutions condemning the violation of human rights and massive terror in Latin America, in southern Africa and in the Middle East, which were adopted by the commission.

The commission also discussed a number of other issues and passed resolutions on them, among them a resolution on the issue of scientific-technical progress and human rights, which was adopted on the initiative of the USSR and other socialist countries, as well as Algeria, India, Syria and Ethiopia. The resolution points out the determination of the peoples to deliver the generations to come from the horrors of war, to maintain peace and international security, stresses the need to curb the arms race. No question is nowadays more important to any of the peoples of the world then preservation of peace and securing everyman's most vital right -- the right to life, the resolution says.

U.S. UNDERMINES LAW OF SEA ACHIEVEMENTS

Vasilyets Commentary

LD132344 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 13 Mar 82

[By TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilyets]

[Text] New York, 13 Mar, TASS -- The United States "has planted a mine" under the edifice which was constructed for many years by representatives of more than 150 states. This is how a number of participants in the current UN Law of the Sea [LOS] Conference qualified a long list of amendments submitted by the U.S. delegation on Friday to the draft international convention which regulates the use of the world ocean in the interests of all nations.

The signing of the convention is known to have been postponed for more than a year through the guilt of the United States, since the Reagan administration waived the position of its predecessors and turned down the agreed upon document -- the result of negotiations for seven years.

The amendments have the aim to wreck the earlier reached compromise accords, partcipants in the conference note. The essence of American claims is to ensure to transnational corporations free access to mineral resources in the international area of the sea bottom. The United States should like to fully eliminate control over extraction of this wealth by the international body on the sea bottom, the formation of which is envisaged by the convention.

The United States also seeks the right of decisive vote at the international organ to be granted to itself and its closest allies -- Britain, West Germany and France. Meanwhile the American administration proposes to (?discard) those articles of the convention which open up a possibility to developing countries to avail themselves of fruits of development of the sea bottom.

A number of participants in the conference from developing countries are convinced that the United States intends to protract its work and to prevent adoption of the convention.

The United States [word indistinct] tries to blackmail developing countries by threatening to conclude with its allies a treaty on extraction of minerals on the sea bottom in international areas. The work over such a treaty was conducted in the past few weeks and has now been mainly finalized. Chairman of the UN Law of the Sea Conference T. Ko said that the signing of a separate treaty would be received by developing countries as evidence of Western powers' unwillingness to complete the work over the international convention.

According to a representative of the Group of 77 developing countries, Inamul Haq, the group will denounce and [words indistinct] which will conclude accords which are outside the limits of the convention and which are incompatible with its provisions.

PRAVDA Criticism

PM151529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Two Approaches"]

[Text] New York, 9 Mar -- The latest session of the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea has opened here in a climate of confrontation between the United States and the developing countries. Representatives of over 150 states, among them the Soviet Union, are taking part.

The task of the session is to prepare for signing a convention on the Law of the Sea, the first comprehensive international legal document regulating the use of the world oceans, including seabed resources, in the interests of all states.

The elaboration of the draft convention was largely completed over a year ago following protracted and tense negotiations that required good will and mutual concessions from all participants. The United States approved the draft convention. However, when the Reagan administration came into office, it went back on the word given by its predecessor and unilaterally demanded a review of the most important part of the convention, relating to the norms and regulations governing the exploitation of mineral resources in the international region of the seabed.

Opening the conference, UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar drew attention to the importance of the concept, formulated during the negotiations, that the resources of the seabed are a worldwide asset of mankind. This means that the interests of all mankind must be taken into account in the exploitation of its resources. The UN secretary general reminded the conference that the establishment of a fair international order in the world ocean requires concessions from each country.

The U.S. attempts to secure a fundamental view of the international understandings that have been reached was firmly rejected by a spokesman for the Group of 77 developing countries, Inamul Haq (Pakistan). The situation in which we find ourselves at the beginning of this session, he stressed, is unfortunately one of confrontation. We are seeing attempts to delay the approval of the convention.

Speaking on behalf of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister S.P. Kozyrev supported the stand taken by the Group of 77. In common with the overwhelming majority of other participants in the conference, he said, we have not changed our view that the existing draft convention represents a balanced "package" of compromise agreements on all the closely related questions of the Law of the Sea. All the sections of the draft convention are an inalienable integral part of this "package." Consequently, a review of the basic provisions of even one section of the draft would be tantamount to destroying the whole draft convention. This sort of development would be a major setback to the conference, would deadlock it and would effectively frustrate the adoption of the convention.

BREZHNEV SENDS MESSAGE TO WORLD TU CONGRESS

PM121357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] To the participants in the 10th World Trade Unions Congress, Havana:

Dear friends:

I cordially greet the delegates and guests of the 10th World Trade Unions Congress, who represent many millions of working people on all continents.

The trade unions' main task is to defend the working people's rights. The most important of these is the right to a peaceful life. This right is now threatened. The policy of aggressive circles of imperialism and its military-industrial complex leads to the intensification of the danger of a new world war. Imperialist circles, dreaming of world hegemonism, have turned preparations for such a war into a lucrative business which brings them all the more profits as tension in the world escalates and the spiral of the arms race becomes steeper.

The peoples, feeling legitimately concerned about the destinies of peace, are demanding an end to militarist madness, the preservation and strengthening of international detente and the continuation in the eighties of the line of broad cooperation between states with different social systems. These demands meet with full understanding in the Soviet Union, which consistently implements a course of averting the threat of war and ending the arms race.

We are convinced that in present-day conditions it is vitally important and urgent to take concrete, practical steps to limit the arms race. These steps must define the path to tomorrow. The trade unions can do much to ensure that developments follow this path.

In our time the struggle against the arms race and for the transfer of military industry onto a peaceful footing is more closely and inseparably linked than ever before with the defense of the working people's vital interests and the trade unions' struggle against the monopolies' exploitative policy, unemployment, inflation and the other social flaws of capitalism and against such ugly phenomena engendered by imperialism as neocolonialism, aparthied, racism and fascism.

The 10th World Trade Unions Congress is taking place on the heroic island of freedom. The people of Cuba are building a new society with truly revolutionary optimism. They are showing the whole world that their will is inflexible and that they cannot be deflected from their chosen path by any provocations or threats, any boycotts or blackmail from U.S. imperialist circles. The Cuban people know that the solidarity of the international working class is on their side, that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are on their side.

In the socialist world the trade unions have developed into a major social force. They are invested with extensive rights and powers in the management of production and the resolution of political, economic and sociocultural questions and take part actively in improving and developing democracy. Following Leninist traditions, the Communist Party and the Soviet state give every support to the trade unions and their activity aimed at defending the working people's interests, steadily increasing their well-being, improving production and working conditions and molding the new person.

Success in the struggle against war and for the working people's vital interests and rights depends largely on unity of actions by trade unions with different orientations on a class, anti-imperialist basis. The WFTU is guided by this principle. Soviet trade unions make their contribution to the federation's activity and help increase its militancy and strengthen its authority among the broad masses of working people.

I am confident that your congress will be an important stage in the international trade union movement's struggle to resolve the vital questions of our time -- peace, democracy, social progress -- in the interests of working people.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

SENATORS 'BLACKMAIL' W. EUROPE WITH TROOP ISSUE

LD141832 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] New York, 14 Mar, TASS -- A group of American senators declared for withdrawing American troops from Western Europe. Such statements, according to a report in the New York TIMES, have been made, in particular, by leading Republicans in the upper chamber of the U.S. Congress Howard Baker, Theodore Stevens and their colleague in the party Dan Quayle. According to Baker, this issue will undoubtedly be raised at the session of the Congress which is scheduled to be held early in 1983, after mid-term elections to that legislative body.

At first sight the demand of the senators accords best with the aspirations of the West European public, which resolutely declares for an end to U.S. military presence and for dismantling the American bases in the territories of those countries. U.S. troops are an obstacle in the way of the process of detente, a source of tensions in relations between the European countries. But the American legislators are by no means guided by these noble considerations. Their intention is to punish Western Europe by the withdrawal of U.S. troops for the refusal to follow blindly in the footsteps of Washington's anti-Soviet policy. I cannot understand why we should keep our troops in Europe for its defence while the Europeans continue maintaining trade relations with the Soviet Union, Stevens said.

If they feel safe while developing relations with the Russians, we must reconsider the strength of the American troops in Europe, the Senator openly threatened. Isn't it time for us to go home, if the NATO member countries do not become hysterical. Stevens is echoed by Democrat member of the House of Representatives William Nichols.

The pronouncements by these legislators reproaching the "ungrateful" Europeans, whom the United States is sick and tired of "protecting," run counter to the statements by high-ranking members of the U.S. administration. Thus, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger frankly said a short time ago that the troops of the United States serve American interests while staying in Europe. General David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, bluntly said: The aim of the U.S. troops in Europe is the "defence of the United States."

In comparing these pronouncements, it becomes clear that the statement by the senators are vulgar blackmail and demagogy intended to pressure America's West European allies again. They hope that the threats to withdraw American troops will make the governments of the West European countries change their foreign and economic policy and give up mutually beneficial cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

## WEINBERGER'S FORTHCOMING VISIT TO JAPAN REPORTED

LD130808 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Mar, TASS -- As the Japanese government said, U.S. Secretary of Defence Weinberger is to go on an official visit to Japan from March 25 to 28 this year. He is to take part in the seventh Japanese-American consultative meeting on matters of military cooperation, hold talks with chief of Japan's National Defence Agency S. Ito, meet with Japan's minister of Foreign Affairs E. Sakuraiti and other cabinet members.

In the opinions of local observers, the Pentagon chief will again reiterate in the course of his meetings with Japanese leaders Washington's demands for a further increase by Japan of budget appropriations on military purposes.

## VDOVIN TERMS JAPAN 'PENTAGON'S HOSTAGE'

LD131030 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2348 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar (TASS) -- A qualitative reorientation of the Japanese-American "security treaty" is taking place. The treaty is being raised to the level of a military alliance similar to NATO in Western Europe, in which the Japanese armed forces are being given the role of auxiliary offensive forces and the country's territory is being given the role of the Pentagon's main strike platform in the region.

At Washington's insistence, writes Yuriy Vdovin, the PRAVDA Tokyo correspondent, in 1982 there is again a sharp increase in the Japanese defense department's expenditure on army modernization and on procurement of the most modern arms with the emphasis on offensive weapons. There has recently been a marked increase in the frequency of maneuvers carried out by the various arms of the Japanese armed forces independently and jointly with the U.S. forces. Their geography is expanding.

At the beginning of the year, the correspondent recalls, there was a meeting in Tokyo of the Japanese-American consultative commission on the "security treaty" at which, in particular, agreement was reached on the study of possible joint actions in the event of an "emergency situation" arising in the Far East.

Citing the mythical "Soviet threat", Washington and Tokyo are synchronously trying to convince the Japanese population of the "necessity" of stepping up cooperation with the Pentagon -- right up to agreeing to an enhancement of the strategic role of the 119 American bases on its territory and also to an increase in the contingent of U.S. troops deployed there, which amounts to 46,000 servicemen.

The United States plans in the next few years to deploy neutron weapons and "Tomahawk" medium-range cruise missiles in the Far East region, including Japan. American atomic submarines are resuming their calls at the country's ports.

Thus, concludes Yuriy Vdovin, Washington is seeking to turn Japan, after western Europe, into a field of "limited" nuclear war. The Pentagon is preparing Japan for the role of a partner which "diverts" onto itself a retaliatory strike in the event of U.S. aggression against the USSR, and for the Japanese the role of being the Pentagon's hostages.

## DPRK RALLY DENOUNCES TEAM SPIRIT '82 EXERCISES

LD101210 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Mar, TASS -- The American imperialists should immediately stop their dangerous playing with fire, jeopardizing peace in Korea, and withdraw their troops and nuclear weapons from the south of the Korean peninsula, the participants in the rally of the working people of the capital of Democratic Korea stated here.

They strongly denounced the American-South Korean exercises "Team Spirit-82" currently taking place as an action which is hostile to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The unprecedented scale of this militarist show, taking place under conditions simulating the use of nuclear weapons, testifies to its aggressive, provocative character. The participants in the rally demanded that the U.S. end its policy leading to the aggravation of tension in Korea.

Commentary on Team Spirit '82

SK130204 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Station commentator (Mikhaylov) commentary]

[Text] Team Spirit '82, the U.S.-South Korean joint military exercise, is being waged in South Korea. The number of the two countries' armed forces participating in this maneuver totals more than 160,000. The large-scale military exercises are being waged all over South Korea and near the border [kukkyong] of the DPRK. According to foreign news reports from Seoul, it is said that U.S. Air Force transport planes have airlifted U.S. troops to South Korea's Osan Air Base from California and Hawaii.

The U.S. Marines in Okinawa and military equipment such as tanks, helicopters and guns are being deployed to South Korea in large quantities. Western publications have reported that these military exercises are aimed at carrying out joint operational maneuvers of the U.S. and South Korean troops in preparation for an offensive war and displaying their troops' capabilities to effectively cope with a threat of southward invasion.

Pentagon and South Korean military circles are babbling about a so-called threat of southward invasion from the DPRK. However, Washington's and Seoul's attempt to defend their war preparations with such a nonexistent threat is totally groundless. It is well known that the White House has abolished the plan to reduce the number of U.S. troops in South Korea.

Washington reaffirms that it maintains South Korea as an important component of the U.S. military and political system in the Far East. The United States has decided to grant Seoul a $167.5 million loan to purchase new weapons this year and $1.8 million in aid for the special training of South Korean troops.

Along with this, Washington is modernizing its armed forces in South Korea. These military units are being equipped with new F-16 fighters, guns which can be loaded with nuclear shells and new helicopters.

According to a report by the Japanese paper NIHON KEIZAI, U.S. troops in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula will be supplied improved M-60 tanks in the near future, and the U.S. Air Force will have and additional squadron of A-10 close support aircraft.

In September the United States will establish a large-scale secret intelligence base. This base will spy on the DPRK. Some of the South Korean ports have been refurbished so that U.S. nuclear submarines and other warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet can make port calls.

Not long ago, an announcement by a DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman correctly stated that the so-called Team Spirit '82 military exercises are a dangerous provocation. The war preparations which the United States and its Seoul stooges are frantically waging run counter to the Korean people's aspirations and are endangering peace and security in the Far East.

## USSR DEFENSE MINISTER HEADS DELEGATION TO INDIA

### Moscow Departure

LD141046 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Mar, TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR defence minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov today left Moscow for India for an official visit at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of India.

He was seen off at the airport by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU Viktor Grishin; alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev; Minister of Civil Aviation Boris Bugayev; chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, first deputy defence minister of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov; first deputy defence minister of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov; head of the Main Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy, General of the Army Aleksey Yepishev; and other military leaders.

Chief Marshal of Aviation Pavel Kutakhov, Admiral of the Navy of the Soviet Union Sergey Gorshov, General of the Army Vitaliy Shabanov, Engineer Colonel General Mikhail Sergeychik, and General of the Army Valentin Varrennikov left together with Dmitriy Ustinov.

[Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 14 March in the Vremya program carries a report on the departure of Marshal Ustinov and his delegation for India, adding that that those seeing the delegation off also included Army General Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; deputy defense ministers and other officials; and the Indian charge d'affaires in the Soviet Union.]

### Arrival in Delhi

LD150640 Moscow TASS in English 0621 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] New Delhi, 15 Mar, TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR defence minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov arrived here today for an official visit at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of India. Dmitriy Ustinov is accompanied by Chief Marshal of Aviation Pavel Kutakhov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union Sergey Gorshkov, General of the Army Vitaliy Shabanov, Engineer Colonel-General Mikhail Sergeychik, and General of the Army Valentin Varrennikov.

Dmitriy Ustinov and the persons accompanying him were met at Delhi's Palam Airport by India's Defence Minister Ramaswamy Venkataraman, chiefs of staff of three branches of the armed forces, other generals and high-ranking officers.

### Airport Statement

LD151022 Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] New Delhi, 15 Mar, TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR defence minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, who arrived here today for an official visit at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of India, has made a statement at the airport.

Having expressed cordial gratitude to the government of friendly India for the kind invitation to visit the country, Dmitriy Ustinov said that the exchange of visits by state figures of the Soviet Union and India is a long-standing and good tradition of Soviet-Indian relations. At the same time, this is an effective means of strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Summit meetings between Leonid Brezhnev and Indira Gandhi make invaluable contribution to this noble cause.

Soviet-Indian relations are steadily and dynamically developing, the minister pointed out. They cover practically all major spheres of cooperation between our countries. Our cooperation in the field of defence is also successfully developing, serving the national interests of both the Soviet Union and India, and the interests of strengthening universal peace and international security.

Dmitriy Ustinov conveyed heartfelt greetings and wishes of progress and prosperity from the leaders and the people of the Soviet Union to Delhi residents, the whole Indian people and their leaders.

SOVIET-INDIAN PROTOCOL ON COOPERATION SIGNED

LD122300 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar, TASS -- A permanent working group for coordinating and supervising the implementation of a long-term program of economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and India, adopted in March 1979, ended its first session here today.

The protocol, signed upon the completion of the session, points out the positive results achieved in bilateral cooperations and outlines specific measures to invigorate it even further. It is planned, in particular, that the two countries will pool their efforts more closely in building projects in the fields of ferrous metallurgy, energetics, machine and [word indistincts] exchanges of scientific and technological information will also [word indistinct] intensive.

Speaking at the protocol-signing ceremony, the head of the Indian delegation Manmohan Singh, member-secretary of India's planning commission, stressed the importance of economic cooperation for developing the whole package of friendly relations between the two countries.

AFGHAN SOLIDARITY DAY IN U.S. 'SHAMEFUL SHOW'

LD131206 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 13 Mar, TASS -- "No amount of wailing or money will ever help the ruling circles of the United States return the exploiters to Afghanistan or prevent the people of that country from advancing along the road chosen by them," the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes today, commenting on the decision of the U.S. administration to hold on March 21 what it calls a "day of solidarity with the suffering people of Afghanistan" and to allocate 21 million dollars for this purpose. The paper notes that this sum will buy new batches of U.S. and Chinese-manufactured sub-machine guns, rifles, and grenade launchers. Perhaps, a chemical laboratory in Pennsylvania will fill with a lethal gas new bombs which the United States will try to send to Afghanistan, and not for the first time, too.

The commentary stresses that the White House has openly declared solidarity with the bandits who escaped from the just wrath of the people.

"The point is that serious bickering started among the bandit scum entrenched in north-western provinces of Pakistan," the commentary says. "Ringleaders of armed bands claim the role of the only 'leader' of counter-revolutionary formations in order to pocket the lion's share of U.S., Chinese and British handouts. To save itself the embarassment of seeing a complete disorder among bandits Washington is in a hurry to display solidarity with them."

"And, lastly, the most important thing," the paper underlines, "lately the people's armed force of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have dealt a number of strong blows at bandit formations sent in from Pakistan. Judging from Western press reports, several thousand bandits were rounded up, and the remains fled abroad to their strongholds. Perhaps it is for the purpose of cheering and feeding them up that Washington administration is staging the shameful show."

REAGAN PLEDGES TO SUPPORT AFGHAN 'TERRORISTS'

LD111912 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] In Afghanistan army and security force units backed by the population continue wiping out terrorist bands crossing into Afghanistan from abroad. Radio Kabul reports that in the last few days several more bands have been mopped up in Konduz, Baghlan, Helmand and Badakhshan provinces. Large quantities of American and Chinese-made arms were captured. Vladimir Korolev provides these details.

Terrorist bands are equipped at special camps situated on the Pakistani territory, trained by American and Chinese instructors and then sent to Afghanistan. The Afghan revolution, working to help people overcome feudal backwardness and take the country on the road of progress, does not come to the liking of Washington and Beijing. Nor do the two approve the fact that Democratic Afghanistan stands firmly on the positions of independence and nonalignment. Both Washington and Beijing would like to make Afghanistan a pawn in their global expansionist game. Hence, the undeclared war against Afghanistan that they are waging, having no scruples over the means that they are choosing.

Terrorists sent to Afghanistan are burning schools and mosques. They are using chemical arms brought from the United States against defenseless local people, including school-children. They are killing peasants, workers, teachers, doctors, mullahs -- all who support the people's government in Afghanistan. Both China and the United States spend huge sums on the undeclared war.

President Reagan has made a speech in the White House which cannot be qualified otherwise than a provocative call on the Afghan counterrevolutionaries to continue fighting against the legitimate Government of Afghanistan. As it follows from the President's speech, the United States will go ahead with its support to the bands being sent to Afghanistan. According to the President, antoher 20 million dollars worth of help will be delivered to so-called Afghan refugees -- terrorists, in other words.

The undeclared war launched by the United States and China against Afghanistan prevents the Afghan people from building a better life. Yet the hopes to restore the feudal order in Afghanistan are futile. The people of Afghanistan have no desire to turn history back.

The Afghan Government does much to pave the way for a normal development of the young state. In line with this policy are constructive proposals made by the Afghan Government concerning the normalization of relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran, as a political settlement around Afghanistan. In a nutshell, these proposals of 24 August are aimed at halting the outside interference in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan and creating conditions under which such interference would be impossible.

OFFICERS STRESS 'INTERNATIONALISM' OF AFGHAN DUTY

PM101603 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 6 March carries on page 2 an 1,800-word report by special correspondent Col A. Sbignev datelined Kabul-Moscow and entitled "A New Paragraph." The article describes, without alluding to combat situations, the military service in the DRA of two officers who are delegates to the upcoming 19th Komsomol congress, noting their favorable comparisons between the Afghan area in which they are serving and their homes in the USSR. They say they do not miss their homeland that much. In conversations with the author, the officers stress their "internationalism" and "strong friendship" with their Afghan colleagues.

An Afghan teacher is quoted as emphasizing her willingness to devote her life to the "new Afghanistan," while another Afghan thanks the Soviet soldiers for their "internationalist exploits."

TASS COMMENTS ON ASEAN MEETING IN WASHINGTON

LD121932 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 12 Mar 82

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lutiy]

[Text] Washington, 12 Mar, TASS -- The results of the three-day meeting, that has ended here, of representatives of official Washington and the ASEAN countries indicate that the USA intends to further step up its efforts to draw the ASEAN member states -- Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand -- into the orbit of its expansionist policy in the region.

Hailing the meeting as a "friendly dialogue" of the allies, the U.S. administration has in actual fact again applied crude pressure to these countries to obtain from them economic and political concessions. Thus, they were denied a request for an increased American economic aid through the instrumentality of such U.S.-controlled banking entities as the International Monetary Fund and the Export-Import Bank.

The Washington administration, as has been clearly implied by Under-Secretary of State Walter Stoessel, still intends to emphasise, in its dealings with the ASEAN countries, the military aspect. He confirmed that Washington was prepared to increase in the future shipments of U.S. weapons. In the process, in Stoessel's words, special attention is given to Thailand where the Pentagon is after a right to make use of air force and naval bases.

The USA is also trying to bolster its military ties with the Philippines. It promises to earmark 155,100,000 dollars in "military-economic aid" in exchange for being granted full control of the Subic-Bay naval base which Washington intends to make a transit point for the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force."

INDOCHINA-ASEAN DIALOGUE KEY TO PEACE IN SE ASIA

OW141414 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Over the past few days Chinese vessels again intruded into the SRV's territorial waters and were seized by Vietnamese patrols. Arms were found on those vessels. Our station commentator writes:

This was only one of Beijing's many violations of Vietnam's borders and sovereignty in the recent past. Chinese troops have regularly intruded into Vietnamese territory. Beijing has massed large numbers of troops along China's border with Vietnam and has invariably rejected Hanoi's initiatives to resume the Vietnam-China talks.

Encumbered by unified Socialist Vietnam, which is a solid bulwark checking Beijing's expansion over Southeast Asia, Beijing is striving to further the tension in the region. In an effort to maintain its national security along the border with its northern neighbor, the SRV has massed there considerable manpower and material resources.

Beijing has also pursued a policy of opposing Laos and, especially, Kampuchea. It has supplied arms to the remnant troops of the toppled Pol Pot regime and is scheming to forge a so-called coalition government consisting of Kampuchean traitors. Furthermore, it is scheming to interfere in the internal affairs of the Indochinese countries. Also the Beijing administration is striving hard to poison the Indochina-ASEAN relations, preventing them from holding talks and cooperating with one another. Beijing's act is clearly detrimental to the Southeast Asian peoples.

Consequently, in the recent past, ASEAN's political and social circles have voiced their discontent over Beijing's policy and have resolutely called for a change in ASEAN's policy toward Kampuchea. The Indochinesian paper MERDEKA wrote: Beijing has schemed to sacrifice the Kampuchean people's national rights for the sake of its strategic objectives. Among the ASEAN leadership, the Thai leadership has maintained the most stubborn attitude toward Kampuchea. Yet, some Thai authorities have now called for a new attitude toward the Indochinese countries.

The increasingly closer Beijing-Washington rapproachement has also adversely affected the situation in Southeast Asia. The Americans continue to direct their attention to the region and are seeking ways to share the sphere of influence with Beijing.

The Southeast Asian peoples are also worried about the U.S. decision to sell modern offensive weapons to China. Vietnam's NHAN DAN has posed this question: Who can guarantee that U.S. weapons supplied to Beijing will not some day be used to oppose the Southeast Asian countries?

The only way to ensure peace and security in Southeast Asia is to conduct constructive Indochina-ASEAN dialogue on an equal and mutually beneficial basis. This way is consistent with the interests of all the peoples in the region.

MEETING OF 'KHMER REACTION' ACHIEVES NOTHING

LD121648 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Correspondent Aleksandr Fedonin report]

[Text] When the participants in the meeting of representatives of the Khmer reaction in Beijing left the Chinese capital they were just as far from an agreement as before. Only two ringleaders of the Khmer reaction had been induced to sit at the negotiating table -- Khieu Samphan and Norodom Sihanouk. The first represents the remnants of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, and the second is the former prince. Yet another leader of the anti-Kampuchean forces, the former premier Son Sen this time declined to hold talks. These talks last several months, now here, as the saying goes, and now there.

More than a dozen such official and unofficial meetings have been held. Quite a few loud sentences have been contributed, but when matters come to the sharing of portfolios in the crisis-ridden coalition government, the partners are not restrained in their expression. The question is not just who will head the nonexistent government. The main question is to whom will fall the generous remittances from the patrons in Beijing and Washington. Naturally these are free of charge. The United States and China are reckoning on using the traitors of the Khmer people for the activization of subversive activity against Kampuchea.

The Chinese authorities are mainly backing the scattered Pol Pot bands. It has become known that Beijing has committed itself to supplying large consignments of arms to these bands. Local observers suppose that by these means, China is hoping to strengthen the position of its puppets in the internecine war for influence in the Khmer reactionary circles.

BALLOONS SERVE POLISH COUNTERREVOLUTION

CIA, NATO Financing

LD130054 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] The Danish radio has reported that the first of the 10,000 medium-filled balloons with messages for the Polish nation has been released on the Danish island of Bornholm. This draws comment from editor Aleksandr Danilov:

We acquainted our listeners with the history of propaganda subversion by balloons in the beginning of March. Let us recall it in a few words. The Paris bureau of Solidarity decided to make use of balloons for spreading propaganda materials over Poland. To camouflage the sources from which the enterprise is being financed, a fictional organization, "Balloons for Poland," had been organized. Personnel expenses are very slight; the work is done, according to REUTER, by a group of 20 people. They were told to take the balloons near the Polish coast and release them. In addition, they were supposedly meant to collect donations for this action. In fact all expenses are covered by the U.S. CIA. NATO forces also rendered assistance to the extent of their capabilities. Balloons were released from a search and control base [baza dozorowania] 110 km from the Polish border.

In the beginning of the month the subversive action met with a fiasco -- by no means because of the Danish authorities' respect for the sovereignty of the Polish People's Republic and its airspace. The Danish civil air administration forbade the release of the balloons because they reach the height of 4,000-5,000 meters and could thus endanger English, French, Soviet, GDR, FRG, CSSR, Belgian, Dutch and other airliners flying their regular routes in this region.

"Commonsense Has Triumphed" -- such was the conclusion of our commentary, the conclusion, we freely admit, had been premature. When it comes to the ideological struggle against the countries of socialism, common sense -- as confirmed by the Danish radio report -- is not a factor. Evidently common sense is absent when a neighboring country allows its territory to be used for an action openly hostile to a state with which diplomatic relations are maintained. Nor can there be any doubt that the action itself -- moreover, a costly one -- did not show much commonsense.

Indeed, now when Western radios beam programs to Poland round the clock, and at full power since additional transmitters have been added, when radio saboteurs have gone so far as to dictate instructions on conspiratorial work and openly urge Poles to conduct a civil fratricidal war -- what role can be played by balloons cast on the winds? A symbolic one? This is not an original trick. Balloons were released from the West to fly over Hungary and Czechoslovakia on the eve of well-known events.

What kind of common sense is there in it? It would be naive to expect it from the counterrevolution and from its patrons, the enemies of people's Poland. They are guided by their own logic, whose essence can be reduced to the formula: The worse, the better. All their efforts are now aimed at creating tension in Poland, starting a conflagration in that country. This is the last chance for the counterrevolution and those forces in the West which still see political, strategic, ideological and other benefits from the Polish tragedy. These people have put everything into action to fan up the flames dying out in the Polish People's Republic -- from inflammatory speeches of Western politicians and diplomats to the tricks and ballons. The counterrevolution intends to buy its future with the national interests of the Polish nation. In such a case, can the safety of passenger airliners cruising over the Baltic be taken into account?

French, Danish Involvement

LD132152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Viktor Oleynichev report from Warsaw]

[Text] Recently Poland became the object of further subversive propaganda activity. This is precisely the way in which the Polish public has evaluated the incident of hot-air balloons, which evoked general indignation. Ten thousand balloons carrying leaflets and other propaganda material were launched from the Danish island of Bornholm onto Polish territory. The organizers of the action, which has no precedent in interstate relations, were a group of extremist Solidarity figures who have entrenched themselves in France. A group of French people were also involved. The operation was financed by certain French trade union associations. The Danish authorities clearly connived in he provocation. The prefect of Bornholm personally took part in launching an air balloon.

It is difficult to find evidence of greater irresponsibility or political shortsightedness, writes the paper TRYBUNA LUDU on the provocation. It is not the first time, the paper writes, that an anticommunist blindness has prevented people from seeing existing realities, encouraged belief in myths and threatened to bring extremely serious international consequences. In the opinion of TRYBUNA LUDU, the tale of hot-air balloons goes beyond the Polish context and has broader implications. It is an example of open propaganda aggression and contradicts the provisions of the Final Act of the all-European conference and generally accepted standards of international law.

CPSU POLITBURO ACTION ON GOODS FOR POLAND NOTED

LD112054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] The Polish-Soviet economic talks conducted at the end of February and beginning of March in Warsaw have already yielded concrete results. The Polish side has submitted a number of problems the resolving of which, with Soviet assistance, will substantially reduce our economic difficulties.

To the fore came the issue of raw materials. In addition to the ordinary deliveries envisaged by the protocol, the Soviet Union will supply Poland before the end of June, by virtue of a 18 February decision of the [CPSU] Central Committee Politburo, with raw materials which until now have been imported and paid for in foreign currency. These deliveries include among other things some 5,000 tons of long-fiber cotton, 6,000 tons of synthetic rubber, 4,000 tons of wool and 7,000 tons of chemical fiber.

The value of these deliveries is being estimated at approximately R60 million. The Soviet Union has offered additional supplies of raw materials for the light industry, such as (polytrovinyl) fiber and waste from [word indistinct] yarn. It may be recalled that Poland has offered to the socialist countries the exploitation of our industry's production potential. So far the Soviet Union has confirmed its interest in the co-production of color television tubes, rolled copper goods as well as the utilization of the [production] potential in the iron metallurgy [industry]. Among others Soviet experts will examine the possibility of the participation of the Soviet Union in the realization of the temporarily halted investments in the rail treatment department and coking plant at the Katowice iron and steel plant, the pipe department [words indistinct] at the Jednosc iron and steel plant and the bend profiles [as heard] department at the Pokoj iron and steel plant.

JARUZELSKI REMARKS AT WRON SESSION REVIEWED

LD121546 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] In Warsaw the PAP agency reports that a session of the Military Council of National Salvation [WRON] was held under the chairmanship of Wojciech Jaruzelski. Taking part in it were activists of Civic Committees of National Rebirth. Jaruzelski, who spoke at the session, said, among other things:

We want the results of this meeting to promote further success on the path to new forms of national accord. Overcoming the crisis depends to a significant extent on whether we as a society find a common language. The Military Council of National Salvation, he noted, ardently supports the actions in favor of national cohesion. However, the council is not encouraging or imposing any ready made decisions. The forms and content of this patriotic movement depend on the people. The interests of the state and the people are united. He who respects the constitution of Poland, who recognizes the international alliances of our state, who is in favor of the leading role of the PZPR in society, can be with us. The civil right to take part in the creation of this accord cannot be restricted by differences in attitude, by differences in views on specific questions or by mistakes committed in the past. Today it is necessary to define as broad as common a platform as possible on which a considerable majority of Poles can be united. Only enemies of socialism, violators of order and calm and adherents of confrontation should be excluded.

The public committees being naturally formed, Jaruzelski continued, have called themselves Committees of National Salvation. This was justified. However, today, considering the normalization of the situation in the country, they are more frequently referred to as Committees of National Rebirth. This is also a correct tendency. I want to dwell only on one aspect of what we understand by national accord. Poles are a brave people, profoundly patriotic, ready for self-sacrifice when needed, when it is necessary to defend the country. But we also have many shortcomings. We lag behind other peoples in a sense of discipline, thrift, observance of order and culture of everyday life. Even today, at a period which is so difficult for the country, Poland could be better organized. How many burdensome shortcomings, how much selfishness, bureaucracy and indifference still remain To overcome many of these negative phenomena does not need financial means. The national rebirth movement from its first steps has been formed as a sort of synthesis of the strivings and attitudes of citizens. It is becoming a tribune of accord on questions that are vitally important to the people. It is the more valuable in that together with spreading socialist civilian consciousness, our movement does not exclude from its field of view the shortcomings of our everyday life. It raises the slogan: Rebirth by work and education by work.

The national rebirth movement is a most valuable reserve at our country's disposal, a reserve with the desire to serve the people. Without this, even the most correct decisions, the most successful reform will not bring the desired results. The national rebirth movement, even in its present still-imperfect form, should unite the public, spread its influence to the local and factory community, inculcate people with a sense of the common fates of individuals and the socialist state.

Well-known events and circumstances forced us to apply extraordinary measures. But we do not for a minute lose from view the long-term perspective. The military wants a socialist Poland, strong, being built on the basis of the accord of all patriotic forces, declared Jaruzelski in conclusion.

GRISHIN SAYS FAREWELL TO CPCZ DELEGATION

LD122150 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1600 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] A delegation of the Prague city CPCZ committee led by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague CPCZ Committee, returned from Moscow to its homeland.

The delegation was in Moscow at the invitation of the Moscow Gorkom. The guests were seen off at the airport by Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Vladimir Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; and other officials including CSSR Ambassador to the USSR Cestmir Lovetinskiy.

During its stay in Moscow the delegation held a discussion at the Proletarskiy Raykom, visited [name indistinct] automobile factory, a footwear enterprise and [word indistinct]. During the visit the situation of and prospects for further development of fraternal contacts between Moscow and Prague were discussed.

## BRIEFS

PZPR PUBLISHING GROUP -- The Workers' Publishing Cooperative delegation of the PZPR Central Committee, headed by Zdzislaw Andruszkiewicz, chairman of the cooperative and deputy member of the PZPR Central Committee, visited the USSR 9-13 March. The delegation was received by Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Boris Stukalin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the State Publishing Committee of the Soviet Union. [Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 13 Mar 82 LD]

LENIN'S WORKS IN POLISH -- A Polish protocol on joint publishing of Complete Collected Works of the founder of the CPSU and the Soviet state, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, was signed in Moscow today. The collected works will be published in Polish in 55 volumes. The work on the preparation of the first volume will start this year. The Soviet publishing houses have issued Lenin's work in English, French, Finnish and other foreign languages. In cooperation with Vietnamese publishing houses the publishing of complete complete collected works of V.I. Lenin was completed recently in Vietnamese. According to UNESCO statistics, Lenin has been for many years the most read writer in the world. [Text] [Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1600 GMT 12 Mar 82 LD]

REAGAN'S JUNE VISIT TO FRG, WEST BERLIN ASSESSED

DW121255 Moscow in German to Germany 1700 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy Commentary]

[Text] According to a DPA report,on Wednesday the federal government dealt with U.S. President Reagan's visit to Bonn in June. In this connection the federal government reportedly also endorses the request made in Washington by Federal Foreign Minister Genscher that Reagan also visit West Berlin. Vladimir Ostrogorskiy comments:

The planned visit 3 months from now is already provoking intense political polemics on the Rhine. Regrettably there are well-founded reasons for this, the first associated with Washington's intentions. Reagan's upcoming trip is by no means being considered there as a normal diplomatic mission. The point is not that Reagan wants to meet high-ranking West European politicians to express his views on topical problems, to listen them and to find compromises. What people on the other side of the Atlantic are planning is an entirely different thing. The renitent or opposing West Europeans are to be brought to heel at last. From then on they will have to march obediently in the direction indicated by Washington.

The Bonn GENERAL-ANZEIGER has disclosed concrete facts. The catalogue of U.S. demands to be accepted by Bonn includes everything a cold warrior likes: the termination of the era of detente and peaceful coexistence in general, an even more eager implementation of the course of military confrontation in the center of our continent which in the West is known by the midleading term forward defense, the ingegration of NATO's nuclear armed forces which given the nuclear arms race a new impulse, and so on and so forth. Briefly, a complete program of cold war and a return to the state of affairs prevailing in Europe in the fifties, however in a much more dangerous variant.

In the light of these American intentions it is only too understandable that the peace forces in the Federal Republic and all those on our continent who advocate common sense in international relations are giving alarm signals. Their concern appears to be even more justified, given the West German rightist press commentaries which mirror the hopes of the corresponding political forces on the Rhine and the Isar.

NEUE OSNABRUEKCER ZEITUNG, for instance, writes that Reagan's visit will be a touchstone of the further development of FRG-U.S. relations. What is meant by this is explained by the next passage demanding at least an attitude of solidarity of the three Bundestag parties. Plainly, it means that Reagan's visit will also have a domestic political effect in the FRG and bring the Bundestag parties into line, at least regarding their foreign policy ideas.

This is by no means just a press comment. In connection with the planned visit, a new and extremely strong wave of defamation of the peace movement has been unleashed in the Federal Republic. All those who believe there are other ways than the arms race and blackmail to solve the international problems are being labeled dangerous scatterbrains, chaotics and naturally also Moscow's useful idiots.

In addition, FDP politician Hamm-Bruecher calls for a joint pro-American rally by the SPD, CDU/CSU and FDP. In the Federal Republic a rally is permitted and desirable only if it is for missiles, neutron bombs, and nerve gas -- the symbols of the Reagan course. This domestic political streamlining which obviously is to prepare the FRG's total adaption to the course pursued by Washington is being completed by the SPD leadership's threat that all party members who want to demonstrate against Reagan will immediately be expelled from the party. Springer's BILD applauds this and demands even more toughness.

The so-called invitation to Reagan to visit West Berlin also fits in this picture of humble submission to the American heroes of cold war. Federal Foreign Minister Genscher apparently has forgotten that West Berlin is not his sphere of jurisdiction because this city does not belong to the Federal Republic and must not be governed by it.

At any rate, the intention to make this neuralgic place in Europe the scene of a rally for the policy of confrontation does not show state political wisdom, nor concern about peace and quiet. This is also true of the whole ballyhoo about Reagan's planned visit to the FRG.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S.-FRG MILITARY AGREEMENTS

LD121510 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Vladimir Mikhaylov commentary in 12 March PRAVDA entitled: "A Militarist Troika"]

[Text] In Bonn, according to the press, the preparation of two military agreements with Washington is being completed. One envisages rearmament of the Bundeswehr with new American Pershing missiles. The other, on support in a crisis situation and in war, gives the United States the right, over a period of 10 days, to transfer to the four American divisions deployed in the FRG another six and also to transfer air forces numering 1,000 warplanes. The concept of crisis is not defined precisely in the agreement, allowing for arbitrary interpretations. This creates the basis for almost automatic inclusion of the FRG in the military-strategic adventures of the transatlantic patron.

The announced agreement, apart from the creation of heavy arms stockpiles for the six American divisions and airfields, also envisages a considerable growth of the West German armed forces. In addition to the Bundeswehr, the creation of a support corps is also envisaged. Its backbone of 2,342 officers and NCOS, in such a crisis, would be increased to 93,320 men. The FRG armed forces would be increased at a stroke by nearly one-fourth.

Another agreement of a militarist character is also being prepared in Bonn, in close relation to the abovementioned military preparations of the FRG and the United States. This involves giving permission to West German military concerns to expand their field of activity beyond the confines of NATO. The previous limitations on selling arms to zones of tension will disappear under the new provision. Henceforth, in order to dispatch West German arms to any region of the world it will suffice merely to cite the direct external military-political interests of the FRG and NATO. The hidden meaning of this elastic wording will become understandable if it is recalled that the debates in the FRG on revising the provisions regarding arms exports flared up a year ago in connection with the intention of the West German tank concern, Krauss-Maffei, to deliver its Leopards to Saudi Arabia. At the time this was justified by the FRG's dependence on oil deliveries from that region.

The adoption of all these three decisions envisaging the further growth of the military-strategic power of the Bundeswehr and Bonn's increasingly active involvement in a new round of the arms race whipped up by Washington, particularly at a time when the NATO countries led by the United States are trying to achieve military superiority over the countries of socialism, is no coincidence. The danger of such plans for the prospects of the peaceful development of the FRG are more than evident.

WESTERN POLICY ON CYPRUS ISSUE ASSESSED

LD121716 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Soviet Union's Position Remains Unchanged in the Cyprus Question"]

[Text] Reports recently appearing in the Cyprus and world press show that imperialist forces are hatching plots of increasingly greater magnitude around Cyprus.

Thus, the Cyprus press has been angered by reports that the U.S. intelligence services have imported onto the island vehicles equipped to listen and record the statements of politicians at various private gatherings. The paper KHARAVYI described this as an attempt by the CIA to put political life in the island under surveillance in connection with the beginning of the preparations for the presidential elections. The press disclosure has further increased the concern felt by public opinion in Cyprus.

Public opinion in Cyprus is already well aware of the instances of interference by American intelligence services and American militarists in the internal affairs of the country. American spy planes taking off from British military bases on the island are engaging in spying against countries that are friends of Cyprus. (?Everybody knows) that American spying radio stations are installed on the island. ETHNOS, published in Anthens, recently reported that the Pentagon installed in Cyprus the electronic [word indistinct] it brought from Iran some time ago.

The concern felt by the people of Cyprus over the increasingly greater interference of the American militarists in the internal affairs of the island is easily understood. [sentence indistinct] The real significance of the intrigues engaged in on Cyprus by the American militarists lies, without doubt, in America's intention to base rapid deployment forces on the island to preserve the status quo in Cyprus. Washington and its allies, claiming to have [word indistinct] interests in Cyprus, are trying (to implement) their dangerous plans concerning Cyprus by taking advantage of the lack of progress of the intercommunal talks. This is what lies behind the plan the West is preparing for a settlement of the Cyprus issue. With a view to maintain their existing military bases on the island and to establish additional new ones, Western imperialist circles want to split the island into two states which are only formally connected with each other.

While Western imperialists circles follow a path of such frightful plots against Cyprus, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are implementing with determination their peace-loving policy of backing the just struggle of the people of Cyprus. As is known, the Soviet Union has been favoring a settlement that would accord with the vital interests of all the people of Cyprus, that is both the Turkish and Greek Cypriots, ever since the Cyprus crisis broke out. The Soviet Union believes that the people of Cyprus are capable of determining their own fate and that they must exercise the right to do so. Finding a settlement of the internal problems of Cyprus is nobody's business but the Cypriots. As always, the Soviet Union today supports the scrupulous implementation of the United Nations resolutions calling for an independent and sovereign Cyprus enjoying territorial integrity and following a policy of nonalignment. The Soviet proposition that an international conference within the framework of the United Nations should be held with a view to settle foreign policy problems connected with the Cyprus problem shows that our country wants a just solution of the Cyprus question. As it is known, this Soviet proposition is meeting with growing support among Cypriots.

A few days ago, KHARAVYI wrote that the convening of an international conference on the subject of Cyprus is not at all contrary to the intercommunal dialogue. On the contrary, the parallel development of both is the sole [word indistinct] course to a (?lasting), just, and general settlement of the Cyprus question. Criticizing the Western countries for their opposition to an international conference on the subject of Cyprus, the paper says: [passage indistinct] everybody who wants an early settlement of the Cyprus problem and who supports the just cause of the people of Cyprus shares KHARAVYI's view.

TASS REPORTS TRIAL OF DEV-SOL 'EXTREMISTS' IN TURKEY

LD151028 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Ankara, 15 Mar TASS -- A trial of members of the extremist organisation Dev-Sol [Revolutionary Left] started in Turkey today. 428 defendants are accused of murdering Turkish citizens, armed robberies, arsons and other terrorist actions. The Istanbul military procurator's office demands a death sentence to 146 defendants.

TASS REPORTS EXECUTION OF TURKISH COMMUNISTS

LD130948 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Ankara, 13 March TASS -- Three people -- Seyit Konuk, Ibrahim Ethem Coskin and Necati Vardar -- sentenced to death by the present military regime of Turkey were executed in the early hours today in Izmir. They were tried and sentenced on charges of communist activity in the country.

TURKISH TU LEADERS ON TRIAL FOR SUBVERSION

LD141942 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Ankara, 14 Mar TASS -- On trial together with 52 leaders of the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey (DISK), who are theatened with death on a charge of subversive anti-government activity will be also former mayor of Istanbul Ahmet Isvan. As Ankara newspaper write today, criminal proceedings have been instituted against Isvan, who has been in prison for 17 months now, for association and common ideological aims with DISK. The attorney demanded that Ahmet Isvan be sentenced to 16 years in prison.

Also under arrest is the mayor's wife, a prominent figure of public education Reha Isvan. She was jailed late in February as one of the leaders of the Peace Champions of Turkey Society, which has also become a target of brutal repressive actions on a trumped-up charge of "communist activity"

TURKISH RIGHT-WING TERRORIST SENTENCED TO DEATH

LD131020 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Ankara, 13 Mar TASS -- The National Security Council of Turkey has endorsed a death sentence passed on an ultra right-wing terrorist Mehmet Ali Agca. He had been sentenced to death for the murder of a prominent journalist, editor-in-chief of the newspaper MILLIYET, A. Ipekci, in February 1979. However, the press notes today, the sentence cannot be executed: Agca, who also made an attempt on the life of the head of the Roman Catholic Church Pope Paul II last year, is serving a life sentence in one of the Italian prisons.

TASS CITES MARCHAIS ON GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

LD122310 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 12 Mar TASS -- France should play an effective role in the struggle for disarmament, facilitate the lessening of international tension and oppose the course of the revival of the cold war, Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, said in his appearance in a programme of the Europe-1 radio station.

Dwelling on the implementation of the programme of the left forces' government, he sharply criticized the policy of proprietors, who are sabotaging the measures taken by the ruling coalition in the social and economic field.

The proprietors, he said, are hampering in every way the measures aimed to increase the buying power of the working people, to raise employment and to ensure the workers' rights to participate in running enterprises.

Georges Marchais pointed out that the government should resolutely demand that proprietors respect the rights of the working people. These rights were not a gift from masters to workers but were won by the latter in hard-fought struggle.

CHERNENKO RECEIVES DANISH CP DELEGATION

LD121440 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Comrade Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee; and Comrade Shaposhnikov, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, have had a meeting at the Central Committee with a delegation of the Danish Communist Party comprising Jensen, chairman of the Danish Communist Party; Norlund, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Danish Communist Party Central Committee; Wagner, member of the Executive Committee of the Danish Communist Party Central Committee (Brahms), Moeller and (Strudensberg-Karlssen).

During the meeting, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinion on current questions of the international situation, the world communist movement and also interparty relations between the CPSU and the Danish Communist Party. Representatives of the CPSU Central Committee and the Danish Communist Party noted that they attach particular importance to the struggle of progressive forces for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the North of Europe and the establishment of international guarantees against the use of nuclear weapons in this region, which would serve as a substantial contribution to the cause of strengthening security on the European continents as a whole.

It was stressed that the statements by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Leonid Ilich Brezhnev contain constructive proposals opening the way to the settlement of problems connected with the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the North of Europe through negotiations.

It was noted with satisfaction that the traditional fraternal links between the CPSU and the Danish Communist Party based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian internationalism are continuing to develop successfully. It was stressed that the CPSU and the Danish Communist Party consistently advocate the development of relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Denmark.

SPANISH MILITARY'S LETTER TO KING SCORED

LD121516 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Foreign agencies report that a letter from the military to the King of Spain is being passed circulated in the Spanish barracks. According to these reports, the letter demands a revision of the present Spanish Constitution -- which is not, apparently, contributing to the establishment of an effective pluralist democracy in the country -- and calls for the pardoning of the members of the military implicated in the 23 February coup attempt. The letter's authors present the Tejero-led coup attempt, not as an act of rebellion, but as a moral outburst which must be understood, that is, pardoned.

The appearance of this letter, says our commentator Yaroslav Khabarov, is a premeditated subversive action directed against the Spanish Constitution and democracy which are supported by the overwhelming majority of the Spanish people.

The supposed defenders of democracy who wrote the letter to King Juan Carlos are, in fact, in favor of a system similar to that of France. They are opposed to the changes which have taken place in Spain and believe them to be disastrous for the country. These circles blame the country's current problems on everyone except the heirs of those who were in power until a short time ago.

It must be admitted that signs of political, economic and social crisis are appearing in the country, but it would be unfair not to see that the reasons for this crisis lie in the past. That many of the present negative phenomena are due to the orders established during the previous regime. Other negative factors are at the center of the struggle carried out by the forces of the past who do not want positive change. This disease of the Franco regime is the cause of the illness being suffered by Spanish democracy, the corruption in social and political life, the failure of the majority of the political parties to communicate with the masses, and public apathy.

It is to say the least odd that the authors attempt to state that the 23 February intervention had a stabilizing influence on the situation in the country. The fact is that the pressure brought to bear by the ultra-rightwing forces since 23 February is paralyzing Spain's social life and slowing down the normal development of the country. The tactics and strategy employed by the right in promoting tension could undermine the basis of the young Spanish democracy. The people who are circulating the letter to the king on the pretext of statements of loyalty to the fatherland are doing everything possible to justify the military putschists of 23 February and to turn the proceedings into a trial of Spanish democracy.

Their demands for a revision of the constitution approved by the people and their threat to establish a dictatorship with the aim of restructuring Spanish society reveal the reactionary nature of the initiators of the campaign in defense of those who took part in the 23 February coup attempt. The Spanish head of state has already replied to these demands. During his speech in Zaragoza King Juan Carlos stressed that the Spanish people did not make a mistake when they chose the ideals of liberty and justice as the noble aims of the construction of a new society in Spain. The head of state said that a sense of justice and moral duty, military discipline and loyalty to the constitution should determine the conduct of the Spanish military. Numerous events show that the majority of the officers and men of the Spanish armed forces reject the attempts to involve them in this dirty political game and make the Spanish army the scarecrow of the people. In doing this the constitutionalist members of the military who are concerned about the nation's well-being contribute to the country's development along the path of democracy.

MATERIALS FOLLOWING FINNISH PRESIDENT'S VISIT

IZVESTIYA Commentary

LD132338 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 13 Mar TASS -- "There are many memorable dates and remarkable events in the record of Soviet-Finnish relations. The recent visit of the President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto to the Soviet Union is among them". The newspaper IZVESTIYA writes editorially today. "The talks, conversations and meetings in Moscow have become a landmark on the road of deepening and broadening cooperation between the neighbouring states".

The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 1948 has undoubtedly established reliable and strong trust between our countries. The years that have passed since the signing of this document have demonstrated with all clarity that relations of trust and cooperation can exist between states with different social systems".

The Soviet Union and Finland have established in the years gone by an effective system of economic cooperation. Stability, long-term and promising character are its distinguishing features. Soviet orders provide jobs for tens of thousands Finnish working people."

"In the joint Soviet-Finnish announcement the two countries expressed profound concern over the aggravation of tensions in the world. The intensification of the arms race, particularly, the nuclear arms race, and the heightening of the war threat," ISVESTIYA writes. "They stressed the significance of vigorous efforts of all states for averting a nuclear catastrophe, for strengthening peace and security of peoples."

The paper notes that the Soviet Union and Finland have declared their intention to promote the preservation and consolidation of peace in the north of Europe and the Baltic Sea region. "The significance of Finland's proposal for the proclamation of Northern Europe as a non-nuclear zone was also stressed."

"Today we can say rightfully: The Soviet Union and Finland are linked with sincere trust, genuine goodneighbourliness and friendship," the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes in conclusion.

PRAVDA on Visit

LD140654 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Mar, TASS -- "Talks in Moscow have convincingly proved that relations existing between the USSR and Finland constitute a weighty constructive factor in European policy," Vitaliy Korionov writes in PRADVA today, commenting on the visit to the Soviet Union by president Mauno Koivisto of Finland. Life proves that the line mapped out by the 1948 Soviet-Finnish treaty and confirmed by joint documents subsequently adopted meets the long-term interests of both countries, serves the cause of international detente.

The writer points out that the experience of the treaty convincingly proved its historical value and paramount importance for goodneighborly relations between the Finnish and Soviet peoples. This document is a firm foundation for developing all-around cooperation between the two countries. It reliably protects Soviet-Finnish relations from oscillations in the international situation. A long-term programme of developing mutually beneficial economic cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union is its direct result. The participants in the talks declared their invariable resolve to protect and develop relations of goodneighborliness in the future.

The countries stated in the course of the talks identity of their views on questions related to preservation of peace and further development of equitable cooperation between states. "On such questions Finland is not neutral. Its voice is against war, and it is being listened to with respect in the world arena," the article stresses.

"In the conditions when the opponents of international cooperation are undermining the edifice of European peace, are trying to emasculate the content of the final act and hinder a constructive completion of the Madrid meeting," the writer points out, "of great importance is the concern, expressed during the Moscow talks, for continuing the process started by the European conference in Helsinki and completing the Madrid meeting with substantial positive results including the decisions to convene a conference on confidence building measures and security and disarmament in Europe."

Naturally, the participants in the talks could not fail to discuss questions related to the situation in Northern Europe. The importance of Finland's proposal for establishing a nuclear-free zone there was stressed. The Finnish side pointed out that the Soviet Union's constructive stand is very important for its practical realisation.

"The Soviet-Finnish summit talks confirmed: There are good possibilities for further fruitful development of cooperation between the USSR and Finland."

KOIVISTO MESSAGE TO USSR-FINLAND SOCIETY

LD141328 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Helsinki, 14 Mar TASS -- President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland has sent a message to the society "Finland-Soviet Union" in reply to the society's message of greetings on his election to the post of president.

The president declared that he is quite aware of the important role played in the consolidation of Soviet-Finnish friendship by the "Finland-Soviet Union" society. The overwhelming majority of the Finnish people today support the foreign policy line mapped out by Paasikivi and Kekkonen.

Continuing the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line, the president pointed out, we will be able to guarantee also in the future our security, and make contribution to international efforts directed at detente, disarmament and durable peace.

The president pointed out that the international position of Finland is stable. Of decisive importance for that are good goodneighbourly relations with the Soviet Union, based on the 1948 Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and on mutual trust and mutually beneficial cooperation.

SORSA REPLIES TO TIKHONOV CONGRATULATIONS

PM121635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Thanks for Congratulations"]

[Text] A telegram has been sent to N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, by Finnish Prime Minister K. Sorsa thanking him for his congratulations and good wishes on his appointment to the Premiership.

It is with satisfaction, the telegram reads, that I concur with your remarks concerning the high level achieved in the development of Finnish-Soviet mutual relations and the prospects for further developing fruitful cooperation between our countries.

The government I head will for its part make every effort to preserve and augment the capital of friendship and cooperation built up in the relations between our countries as a result of their joint efforts on the basis of the 1948 Finnish-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid.

SUPREME SOVIET NAMES NEW ENVOY TO NORWAY

PM121209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Announcement"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Dmitriy Stepanovich Polyanskiy USSR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Norway.

GDR SENTENCES FRG CITIZEN ON SPY CHARGE

PM150807 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Lapskiy: "GDR: Sentence on Spy"]

[Text] The military collegium of the GDR Supreme Court has sentenced FRG citizen Kurt (Lifold) to 10 years' imprisonment for espionage against the GDR, the ADN agency reports.

On instructions from a West German special service he engaged in the collection during regular tours of the GDR. During the court investigation, the agency notes, it was reaffirmed that the FRG secret services are continuing to press their subversive activity in the interests of NATO s aggressive designs.

## HABIB'S MIDDLE EAST VISIT ENDS IN FAILURE

LD140036 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Philip Habib, the U.S. President's special envoy to the Middle East, has returned to Washington. Under the pretext of peaceful efforts, he tried to pull the wool over the eyes of the Arabs in connection with U.S.-Israeli preparations to undertake new aggression in the region. But the U.S. envoy failed in his undertaking. Just as the previous ones, his latest visit only increased the doubts of the Arabs over the real intentions of the United States and Israel.

In this respect, Mr Salah Khalaf, one of the Palestinian leaders, emphasized that Philip Habib had undertaken his tour in the Middle East in order to engage in new conspiracies against Lebanon and the other Arab countries. Salah Khalaf's words are confirmed by information reported by a source from the U.S. CIA to the Libyan leadership. According to this information, Washington blessed the Israeli military clique's plan to undertake new aggression against Lebanon in hopes of exploiting this and of diverting the Arab's attention from a U.S. air strike in Libya. This attack against Libya was supposed to be made by planes stationed on one of the aircraft carriers of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean bearing Israeli markings.

Such warnings are an extremely important matter. The Arabs in fact realize that U.S. policy poses the threat of a new war in the Middle East no matter how disguised this policy may be. They are persuaded of this by the unlimited supplies of U.S. weapons for the Israeli aggressors in parallel with what is called Washington's peaceful efforts. They are also led to being convinced of this by the conclusion of the ill-fated strategic alliance between Washington and Tel Aviv, in whose context the Israeli military clique is preparing a project for launching an all-round war against the Arabs.

General Eitan, chief of the General Staff of the Israeli Army, makes threats by saying: The next war will be the last for the Arabs. The victims of Israeli aggression are taking these threats seriously, taking measures to protect strategic areas and installations in the Arab countries by means of secure air defenses. At the same time, Arab chiefs of staff are reexamining their war tactics in order to deprive the enemy once and for all of the possibility of launching a general war and occupying other people's lands. Their objective is to prevent the Israeli command from setting the scene of military operations only in the occupied land and the areas of the Arab countries as was the case before. Arab military men also seek to develop expertise in missile bombardment of the territories of Israel itself, taking into account the effectiveness of this system during the so-called 2-week Zionist war in Lebanon.

To sum up, the course of events indicates that the rise in Israel's aggressiveness is provoking countermeasures on the part of the Arabs so that such an aggressiveness could boomerang against the aggressor in the worst possible way. It is also worth mentioning that the United States bears full responsibility for any new explosion in the Middle East due to the fact that its rulers are following an adventurous line hostile to the peoples of the region.

Attempts by the U.S. administration to conceal its line by means of utterances on their readiness to contribute to a settlement of the Middle East crisis mislead no one. The Syrian paper TISHRIN warns that the Arabs will never accept the adventurous policy followed by the Reagan administration in the Middle East, and the United States will not be able to trick the public by bragging about the so-called success of U.S. envoys in the Arab world.

## KIRKPATRICK TRIES TO JUSTIFY U.S. ACTS IN MIDEAST

LD122336 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] New York, 12 Mar, TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Menkes reports: The U.S. Ambassador to the UNO Jean Kirkpatrick made a clumsy attempt to justify the provocative actions of the American military in the Middle East and the Mediterranean.

In a letter addressed to the U.N. Secretary General she alleged that U.S. Air Force fighters had not attacked Libyan civilian planes on January 31, 1982. She tried to present this bandit attack by American planes as a "normal" thing because of the need to identify planes.

This letter by the American ambassador was received with indignation in U.N. circles. Facts concerning provocative actions staged by the American armed forces in the Middle East and adjacent areas against states "unfriendly" to Washington, Libya in the first place, are well-known to the world community.

Local observers say that Jean Kirkpatrick's pronouncements look especially hypocritical if only for the reason that the incident of January 31 was not the only one. A few months previously, American planes made a piratic attack on Libyan planes in the Gulf of Sidra.

J. Kirkpatrick's letter is regarded here as one more indication of Washington's intention to make American diplomacy in the UNO still more aggressive and to increase threats and blackmail against those countries which refuse to follow blindly in the wake of U.S. policy.

The USA is whipping up an unbridled anti-Libyan compaign and is threatening us, A. Burwin, the head of the Libyan U.N. mission, said to the TASS correspondent. Both the incidents involving Libyan planes and other provocative actions of Washington are a violation of the U.N. Charter and of elementary standards of international law. The escalation of American military presence in the Middle East increases tension in the region and [word indistinct] jeopardizes peace and international security, the Libyan representative stressed.

## REPORTS, COMMENT ON AL-QADHDHAFI VISIT TO AUSTRIA

### U.S. Anti-Libyan Campaign

LD122156 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] The world's attention is drawn these days to the visit of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, to Vienna and his talks with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. The straightforward statements, talks and exchanges which have taken place between the two men clearly prove the complete falsehood of the charges and fabrications which U.S. President Reagan and his propaganda machinery have been leveling lately against Libya and its leadership.

The question, however, is not only one of fabrications and charges alone. The United States has actually embarked on a campaign against Libya which includes the ban on the import of Libyan oil and on the export of U.S. equipment to Libya. This ban will bring no advantage whatsoever to the United States.

At the same time, Washington is trying all means to bring pressure to bear on West European countries and its allies all over the world to force them into joining its campaign against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. But the nonaligned and unbiased peoples in Europe and elsewhere in the world have seen for themselves from Al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Austria that Libya is not bent on confrontation and terrorism as Washington alleges, but on bolstering and strengthening its trade and economic relations with all countries, and that it is extremely anxious to preserve peace and cooperation. Libya's attitude and its concern over U.S. actions have met with understanding on the part of the chancellor of Austria, a country which, like many other countries, is anxious to preserve stable and good relations with the oil-producing countries.

One cannot but legitimately ask this question: Since all the charges against Libya are no more than farces, then what prompts the United States to embark on its campaign? In fact, the United States itself, as a result of imposing these sanctions against Libya, suffers great losses as an importer of oil and exporter of manufactured goods.

Does not this seem to be contrary to the usual framework of U.S. policy, which cares first and foremost for the interests of the monopolist capital that has always derived great gains from the Libyan market? The truth of the matter is that it does not. On the contrary, it is in complete line with U.S. policy, which in recent years, has taken a growingly subversive character.

All the actions taken by the United States against Libya and other countries, some of which are subjected to U.S. sanctions while others are forced into confrontation, are aimed at one thing and one thing only -- to create instability in the international situation, increase tension and undermine confidence, and arouse conflicts wherever possible. For the sake of achieving this, the United States is prepared to endure some losses in terms of its own economic interests. What is important to the United States, it seems, is to fan economic and political crises throughout the world. No one is exempt from this U.S. strategy -- neither its trade partners nor its military allies. On the contrary, the more one country or another intensifies its competition with the United States, the harder Washington tries to reduce that country's economic capabilities. Whenever the United States has military or political relations with a country, it tries to exert great pressure on it.

Are not the sanctions imposed on Libya, Cuba, India, Poland and the USSR and the sanctions and threats directed against those who refuse to join in the U.S. schemes sufficient to make one realize that the United States is bent on dominating all to the U.S. way of life and systems? Washington is preparing at the same time to impose most horrific sanctions against mankind as a whole by increasing its old weapons of total annihilation and manufacturing new ones as well. All these facts are brought to mind anew by the clear statements of denunciation against the United States that have resounded from the Austrian capital these days.

## Press Conference

LD122100 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Vienna, 12 Mar, TASS -- Addressing a press conference here, leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who is currently on an official visit in Austria at the invitation of the Austrian Government, strongly condemned the policy of the present American administration vis-a-vis Europe and the Middle East. He stressed that in the whole of his European policy U.S. President Reagan pursues a course which may result in a military conflict with inevitable tragic aftermaths for the entire humankind.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said that Washington's "limited nuclear war" theory is a challenge to the European nations. Such a war, he stressed, would indisputably mean the destruction of Europe. He strongly criticized the plans to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons on the European Continent and said that this intention serves towards preparing a "limited nuclear conflict" in Europe.

As the leader of the Libyan revolution pointed out, the policy pursued by the USA is also dangerous because Washington permanently meddles in the internal affairs of other states. I mean Poland, Cuba, Nicaragua, Angola and other countries, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said.

He described the U.S. policy in the Middle East as imperialist. Touching upon Washington's embargo on the Libyan oil supplies to the USA, he said that Libya won't buckle under to U.S. oil boycott. The charges against Libya of "encouraging terrorism," which are spread by many press media in the West, were described by Al-Qadhdhafi as an invention of American and Zionist propaganda. The USA has no proofs that Libya pursues a policy of terrorism against other countries, he said.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi condemned Israel's aggressive policy of the Middle East and stressed in this connection that the Middle East problem can be settled only on condition of strict observance of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to create a sovereign state.

Answering a question, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi pointed out with satisfaction the development of friendly relations between Libya and the Soviet Union as well as the other socialist countries. He described these relations as very good.

## Joint Communique

LD131854 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Vienna, 13 Mar, TASS -- A joint Austrian-Libyan statement on the completion of the visit of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, to Austria has been published here. It stresses that the talks between him and Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky centered on the position of the two sides as regards the Middle East conflict and particularly the Palestinian issue, and also on the problem of the fair settlement of all the disputable issues in the region. Both sides believe, the statement points out, that this decision should be worked for, in particular, at the United Nations with the participation of the PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

During the talks, the document goes on to say, East-West relations, problems of disarmament and detente, the north-south dialogue and other matters were discussed.

While discussing international problems, the participants in the talks voiced serious concern over the growth of international tension, and the emergence of new seats of crises in the world. The sides stressed the need to pursue the policy of detente. They believe that it is necessary to strictly observe all the principles of international law, particularly the principle of renunciation of the use or threat of force in relations between states, including renunciation of boycott and sanctions unless they are imposed by U.N. decision. Libya and Austria also stressed that all disputes between states should be settled exclusively by peaceful means and with respect for the territorial integrity of states.

## Kreisky Remarks

LD132146 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Vienna, 13 Mar,TASS -- As Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky stressed in a talk with journalists today, one of the purposes of the visit of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, to Vienna was to improve relations between Libya and West European countries. In his view, it would be a sensible thing if "a base for negotiations was found" between Libya and all those countries. The talk took place at Vienna's Schwechat Airport following the departure of the Libyan guest, who had wound up his visit to Austria.

Meaning, obviously, the displeasure with which Washington has responded to that visit, the chancellor stressed that he saw no reason for "political tempests" in connection with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's stay in the Austrian capital. Austria should be talked to as a democratic state with a sense of dignity, he said.

Touching upon the problems of the Middle East, he stressed the important role played by Libya in the developments in the region. The chancellor denounced the activities of certain Western circles which, as he said, picture Al-Qadhdhafi as a "warmonger" while "keeping silence about Israel which is known to be preparing a blow at South Lebanon." During talks between him and the Libyan leader agreement had been reached on the need to recognize the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination.

A considerable part of the talk was devoted to trade and economic relations between Austria and Libya which, as Bruno Kreisky remarked, had also been discussed during the visit.

## PRAVDA SAYS U.S., ISRAEL BEHIND SYRIAN EXTREMISTS

PM091049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 82 p 5

[Correspondent R. Moseyev dispatch: "People's Determination"]

[Text] Damascus, 5 Mar -- New facts have become known here confirming that U.S. and Israeli reactionary circles are standing backstage of recent events in the city of Hamah, where the Syrian authorities succeeded in wiping out the strongholds and arms dumps of the right extremist Muslim Brotherhood organization.

This is borne out, for instance, by recent speeches on local television by a number of Hamah inhabitants who were eyewitnesses to the events.

Their stories are graphic proof that the leadership of the Muslim Brotherhood is nurturing plans for an armed struggle against the republic's progressive regime and the socio-economic transformations which are being implemented in the country. The main gamble is on support from outside, primarily from Washington and Tel Aviv. The facts show that it is precisely the imperialist special services which generously supplied the Syrian people's enemies with weapons and inflammatory literature. As a result of the operation carried out by the Syrian security forces an enormous quantity of weapons and ammunition has been confiscated.

Throughout Syria now numerous meetings, gathering and demonstrations are being held at which the participants are protesting against the imperialist forces' interference in the country's internal affairs.

### Al-Asad Statement

PM121131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] London, 7 Mar, TASS -- Syrian President H. al-Asad has stated in an interview for the OBSERVER that recent actions by antigovernment elements in the Syrian city of Hamah were an "operation by the American special services."

Some of the participants in the clashes who were arrested, he said, admitted in the course of the investigation that they had links with CIA agents. Moreover the organizers of the disorders were found to have communications apparatus and other equipment of American manufacture, which undoubtedly fell into the hands of Syria's enemies with the knowledge of the United States and from American sources.

It is no accident, H. al-Asad noted, that the first reports on the disturbances in Hamah came from the American State Department, which received them from emigre anti-Syrian groups -- their permanent informers.

The goal pursued by the American administration in planning and carrying out such subversive acts, the Syrian president added, is to overthrow the legitimate Syrian Government, which is opposed to the anti-Arab Camp David deal.

"Perhaps the United States thinks that its terrorist activity in Syria does not come under the definition of 'international terrorism,' which Washington apparently has a burning desire to combat in other parts of the world," H. al-Asad said.

Dwelling in conclusion on Syria'a relations with the Soviet Union, the president assessed them highly: "Our ties with the USSR," he stressed, "are good and friendly and are strengthening steadily."

"On the basis of long experience we have become convinced that the Soviet Union occupies a principled, just stance. It is on the side of the peoples' legitimate rights and is opposed to aggression, the occupation of other people's lands and expansionism. Such a stance earns respect everywhere," H. al-Asad noted.

## LEBANESE LEADERS RECEIVE SOVIET CULTURE OFFICIAL

PM150833 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] Beirut, TASS -- Lebanese President I. Sarkis has received Yu.Ya. Barabash, USSR first deputy minister of culture, who is heading a delegation from the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, which is on a visit here. During the talk there was discussion of the development and expansion of cultural relations between the USSR and Lebanon. The president expressed the readiness to expand these ties.

The head of the delegation was also received by the republic's prime minister, S. al-Wazzan.

USE OF SOVIET CHEMICALS IN ERITREA 'FALSEHOOD'

LD041026 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Beginning from the middle of last month Western agencies were reporting time and again about the alleged use of the Ethiopian Army of chemical weapons against the Eritrean separatists. Our observer Georgiy Tanov comments:

Western agencies have come out with a clumsy falsehood. First they reported about the use of Soviet gas shells. Several days later thay declared that it was not yet established where the shells come from. And finally the FRANCE PRESS news agency in a report of 28 February claimed the gas grenades were either of American or West German make. Not only (?absurd), but the provocative nature of the falsehood is obvious. Equally obvious is the fact that it was planned by active CIA centers in Beirut, Paris, Rabat and Cairo. America's special services were instructed by Washington to fabricate sensational materials about the use of Soviet chemical weapons in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan, that is, in the region where the United States was once waging a large-scale chemical war. In Vietnam alone the Americans used more than 100,000 tons of toxic chemicals.

Today the American ruling quarters want to urgently expand the geography of their slanderous campaign against the Soviet Union. They have found a suitable pretext for this in the developments in Eritrea, the Ethiopian northern province where pockets of separatism and counterrevolution are still available. As you have probably heard, the Ethiopiean Government recently put forward an extensive and constructive program for Eritrea's restoration and development. It also proposed measures for wiping out counterrevolutionary bands on the Eritrean territory.

Those who spread the lie about the use of chemical weapons in Eritrea want to kill at least three birds with one stone. First, to accuse the Soviet Union of delivering chemical arms to Ethiopia; secondly, to accuse Ethiopia of using these arms; and thirdly, to justify American military presence in northeast Africa.

But there's an even more important factor that I'd like to emphasize here, writes Georgiy Tanov. The lie about the use of Soviet chemical weapons in Eritrea coincides with the launching by the United States of an unprecedented round of the chemical arms drive. It has been undertaken despite the fact that the Pentagon has already concentrated more than 3 million units of chemical arms in its arsenals. The stock is enough to kill everything living on earth.

Of the 157 countries, members of the United Nations, the United States was the only country that voted against a General Assembly resolution calling on all the states to refrain from the production and deployment of new kinds of chemical arms. Washington makes no secret out of the fact that the main area for the deployment of American chemical arms, including binary shells and bombs, will be the western part of the Indian Ocean, with the Diego Garcia military base as its center. It plans to deploy there, as well as [word indistinct] planes and ships, chemical missiles with a range of up to 4,000 km. This explains why the falsehood about the use of Soviet chemical arms traveled from Southeast Asia and Afghanistan to East Africa.

There has not been a single case in the Soviet Union's history when its government decided on the use or used chemical arms. Since the thirties the Soviet Union has been advocating their complete prohibition. Early in the seventies the Soviet Union submitted a draft of an international convention to (?these facts). It's not the Soviet Union but the United States that broke unilaterally Soviet-American talks on banning and destroying chemical weapons. So the falsehood about the use of Soviet chemical arms has been a flop from the very beginning.

YEGOROV VIEWS U.S. OFFICIAL'S VISIT TO CHILE

LD131520 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0950 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov report]

[Text] Washington, 13 Mar (TASS) — T. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, has returned to Washington after a 2-day visit to Chile, where he had friendly talks with the dictator Pinochet. According to the U.S. press, the main subject of the talks was the official resumption of U.S. military aid to the fascist junta in Chile. The United States now regards the junta as a reliable support in its crusade against the national liberation movement gripping the countries of Central and South America. The United States is counting on Chile's military cooperation in the struggle against this movement.

The Reagan administration, which is now talking profusely about civil rights in other countries, persistently turns a blind eye to the crimes and terror of the Pinochet junta. As it happens, a correspondent for the Washington POST has reported from Santiago that during his visit Chilean public and religious organizations handed T. Enders information about a new intensification of the bloody terror in Chile. According to data that is far from complete, 174 arrests on political grounds were carried out in Chile during the first 2 months of this year. Fourteen cases of brutal torture in Pinochet's jails have been proven with documentary evidence.

T. Enders ignored this information. Scarcely had he returned to the U.S. capital than he crudely slandered Cuba at a meeting of the Senate Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism. He accused it of "subversive operations" in Central and South America and lashed out at Nicaragua, which has lately become a target for subversive operations by the Reagan administration.

It is no coincidence that the State Department slanderer chose the Senate Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism as the rostrum for his speech. This successor to the notorious Committee for the Investigation of Unamerican Activities was revived in order to persecute anything progressive both in the United States itself and abroad.

U.S. SENATORS AGAINST 'OPERATIONS' IN NICARAGUA

LD132332 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Washington, 13 Mar, TASS -- Democrat Senators Christopher Dodd and Paul Tsongas have declared their intention to table in Senate a legislative amendment prohibiting the U.S. President to sanction without Congress approving clandestine operations aimed at destabilizing the sovereign governments in Central America. Addressing a press conference on Friday, they declared that the amendment also prohibits the sending of American military personnel, including military advisers to the region to train the armed forces of the Central American regimes, give those regimes military or economic aid.

History has already taught us, Senator Tsongas said, that too high a price has to be paid for wreckless interventionism.

The attempts of the USA at destabilizing the legitimate Government of Nicaragua, he said, will bring about diametrically opposite results. They run counter to the constructive initiatives for a settlement in Central America, which were put forward by President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico.

The administration is naive to think, Senator Dodd said, that if it succeeds in destabilizing Nicaragua, it will be able to resolve the problem of El Salvador. The revolution in El Salvador, the Senator pointed out, has social and economic roots, and the present Salvadorean problem must be resolved through political rather than military means.

Touching upon the measures for strengthening Nicaragua's defence capacity, which are taken by the government of national reconstruction, Christopher Dodd asked: what else have they got to do, if Washington declares almost daily its intention to attack that country?

U.S. PRESS CONFERENCE WITH NICARAGUAN REPORTED

LD132154 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Washington, 13 Mar, TASS -- The Reagan administration has again publicly made a fool of itself in an attempt to prove what cannot be proved, namely, that the events in El Salvador have been caused by the intrigues of Cuba and Nicaragua.

It is for this purpose that an unusual "show" was organized at the Department of State yesterday. The media were supposed to see there a "soldier of the Nicaraguan Army" who had presumably had special training in Cuba and Ethiopia and sent to Salvador to give assistance to the rebels.

The administration, according to a CBS correspondent, hoped that he would describe the secret activities of Cuba and Nicaragua in supporting the left-wing guerrillas in El Salvador. However, to the amazement of all those present, when the Nicaraguan was put in front of TV cameras, as the CBS diplomatic correspondent sarcastically points out, he said quite the reverse of what the State Department officials would like to hear from him.

The Nicaraguan, Jose Tardencilla, said that he had never been either in Cuba or Ethiopia, nor seen a single Nicaraguan or Cuban soldier in El Salvador, nor heard of any arms supplies from Nicaragua or Cuba for the Salvadoran patriots.

He was captured by junta troops and brutally tortured to exort from him a statement that he was a soldier of the Nicaraguan Army trained on Cuba for directing guerrilla warfare in El Salvador.

He was brought to Washington by an official of the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador, who threatened him and demanded that he repeat the statement he had made after having been arrested.

The American officials had apparently hoped, the NBC correspondent points out, that during the press conference organized by them on Friday he would confirm this. However, to general confusion, this was not to pass and the young man stated that he had been in El Salvador on his own initiative, had no connection whatsoever with the Nicaraguan Government and that everything he had said a year previously had been extorted from him under torture.

A State Department spokesman stated that he did not know what would be the fate of Jose Tardencilla, who was kept in Washington under strict guard by two Salvadoran officers. It is feared here that the American authorities will send the brave youth back to El Salvador for the executioners to do away with him.

Managua, 13 Mar TASS -- The Nicaraguan Government demanded the immediate return of Jose Tardencilla.

The Government of the United States, the Nicaraguan message points out, is fully responsible for any encroachment on the inviolability of the person of that Nicaraguan citizen. His return to the Salvadoran authorities would be a grave crime because it would mean a certain death for Jose Tardencilla. Under the rules of international law he should be immediately brought to the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington for subsequent repatriation.

At a press conference here Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann stated that the United States had intended to use Jose Tardencilla as a trump card in its slander campaign against Nicaragua. He pointed out that Washington's undisguised hostility is caused by Nicaragua's striving to be free and to pursue an independent policy. The Republican administration has assumed a course of preparing intervention against the Nicaraguan people, the minister stressed.

NICARAGUA PROTESTS U.S. VIOLATION OF AIRSPACE

LD121428 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] New York, 12 Mar, TASS -- The permanent mission of Nicaragua at the United Nations has circulated here the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua. The statement strongly protests against the violation of Nicaragua's air space by U.S. spy planes -- a fact officially admitted by representatives of secret services of the United States at a press conference in Washington.

The statement says that irresponsible actions of the Reagan administration run counter to elementary norms of international law and aggravate tensions further in Central America.

The Government of Nicaragua, the document says, is striving for a peaceful settlement in the region and reaffirms the proposals put forward by it earlier. The proposals include the signing of agreements by Central American countries on non-aggression and mutual security, on non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and the settlement of conflicts by means of negotiations, the renunciation by the United States of support for counter-revolutionary activities against Nicaragua, the plans of aggres ion and economic blockade and any actions which compell Nicaraguans to take corresponding defensive measures.

Korotkov Commentary

LD140024 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Commentator Vladimir Korotkov commentary]

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has strongly protested against the violation of the airspace of the Republic of Nicaragua by American spy planes. The American administration does not find it necessary to hide its provocative acts against this sovereign country of Central America. At a press conference held in Washington, a representative of the American CIA said that the American spy planes' violation of Nicaraguan airspace is taking place on a regular basis. American ships equipped with special devices spy on Nicaragua. More than 450 American bomber aircraft are located near the shores of Nicaragua, while three aircraft carriers cruise in the region's territorial waters. They have now been joined by 30 warships taking part in the "Safe-Pass 82" maneuvers.

All this constitutes links in the chain of the provocative psychological warfare launched by the American administration against Nicaragua, Cuba and other countries of Central America and the Caribbean Basin that have been following a line of independent development. The campaign being now stepped up by the United States against Nicaragua is regarded as part of this warfare, and the organizers of this campaign stop at nothing, including publishing CIA photographs of so-called barbaric acts by the Nicaraguan authorities against the Indians.

American Secretary of State Alexander Haig joined in this forgery. During investigations, however, it transpired that these photographs were taken 4 years ago and showed repression undertaken by the pro-U.S. regime of the dictator Somoza against the Indians. Likewise, other evidence of alleged aggression by Nicaragua, its preparedness to invade other countries and its supplies of arms to insurgents in El Salvador are regarded as total forgery.

So far Washington has been unable to present any confirmation of its base lies.

TASS CITES NICARAGUAN OFFICIAL ON U.S. PLANS

LD131612 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Managua, 13 Mar, TASS -- The United States has taken up the course of armed invasion of Nicaragua.

At a press conference held here, President of the State Council of Nicaragua Carlos Nunes denounced the U.S. military exercises which are beginning on the territory of the neighbouring Costa Rica. As it became known, the command of the southern military district of the United States urgently transferred to that area from American military bases in the Panama Canal Zone combat helicopters and paratrooper units. The presence of American troops in Costa Rica, the concentration in Central America of military contingents from a number of Latin American countries, linked with the United States, said Carlos Nunes -- all this is aimed at suppressing the struggle of peoples of the Caribbean basin for democracy and independence. The forces of aggression are ready to undertake an undisguised intervention in order to sink in blood the liberation movement of peoples of our region. Military exercises of U.S. Armed Forces in direct proximity of the Nicaraguan frontiers signify that Washington plans an attack on revolutionary Nicaragua, said the president of the State Council.

In case of all U.S. aggression against Nicaragua, stressed Carlos Nunes, all the people of our country will rise up for defence of the motherland. "Death to invaders!" -- this will be the Nicaraguans' reply to an intervention. The armed forces and the whole people of the republic will give a crushing rebuff to those who would dare to invade Nicaragua.

Bogota, 13 March, TASS -- A letter from the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Colombian Communist Party to the president of Colombia, which has been printed here, points to the inadmissibility of turning Colombia's territory into a springboard of a planned aggression against Nicaragua, Cuba and other countries of Central America and the Caribbean Basin. The letter points to the recent secret negotiations between official representatives of the governments of the United States and Colombia on the Pentagon's use of Colombian military airfields and naval bases, primarily on the San Andres and Providencia Islands in the Caribbean Sea, near Nicaragua's shores. The fact of such negotiations was reaffirmed by representative of the Department of State Dean Fischer and also Colombia's ambassador in Washington.

IZVESTIYA CITED ON CIA 'SUBVERSION'

LD121816 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar, TASS -- IZVESTIYA draws attention today to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's plan of subversion against Nicaragua. The plan, approved by President Reagan, was made public by the Washington POST recently.

The Soviet paper says that "although the CIA-masterminded plan provides for the use of 'non-Americans', that is those who are not U.S. citizens, it nevertheless 'allows' that subversive actions be carried out 'with the participation of U.S. personnel'."

On familiarising itself with the plan, IZVESTIYA has not found anything "original" about it. "In its main contours and even some details it copies another creation of the U.S. 'cloak and dagger' department, namely plans for destabilizing the Salvador Allende government in Chile. The world knows full well what the implementation of those plans has led to. The tragedy of the Chilean people, lasting for several years now, makes all honest people shudder with horror and anger. A country of freedom has become a jail country, put at the mercy of fascist torturers in general's and admiral's uniforms. Washington is now preparing the same lot for the people of Nicaragua."

IZVESTIYA points out that the CIA's anti-Nicaraguan plan "is one of a number of plans, drawn up by U.S. imperialism to strangle the national liberation movement in Latin America."

The newspaper says that the Central Intelligence Agency uses the service of several counter-revolutionary groups in its subversive activity against Nicaragua. One of the most active is the so-called "Legion of September 15" composed of the remains of the Somoza national guards, who fled to Honduras in 1979.

Another group is made up of traitors, who have the effrontery to call themselves "The Nicaraguan Democratic Alliance". Finally, the CIA is also conducting active subversive work among Indian tribes populating areas of Honduras bordering on Nicaragua.

The legionaries also have the support of the Guatemalan regime. They make raids against Nicaragua from the Choluteka, Olancho and El Paraiso provinces of Honduras.

TASS VIEWS U.S. AID TO NICARAGUAN OPPOSITION

LD131552 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 13 Mar 82

["Terrorism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 13 Mar, TASS -- The U.S. State Department has admitted that the American administration is giving large-scale financial aid to anti-government groupings in Nicaragua. This aid, the State Department said, totalled 10.4 million dollars last year. This year Washington is to grant the counterrevolutionaries in Nicaragua another 7.4 million dollars. The statement says that this support for the opposition forces in Nicaragua started right after the Sandinist National Reconstruction Government came to power in July 1979.

According to the ABC television company, the existence of a broad programme for financial assistance to opposition groupings in Nicaragua has also been admitted by the White House. American puppets in Nicaragua are designed to become the "fifth column" during an invasion of CIA trained bandit detachments. The television company also reported that saboteurs trained by the CIA had already carried out a whole number of subversive operations on Nicaragua's territory and were preparing new acts of sabotage.

According to the data of ABC, in accordance with the plan approved by U.S. President Reagan and other high ranking figures of the U.S. administration, special detachments of "commandos" have been formed for sending into Nicaragua. The invasion operations will be carried out from special centres in Honduras near Nicaragua's border.

Journalists asked White House spokesman Larry Speakes at a press conference: "You accuse others of international terrorism, while themselves sending saboteurs into other countries, ordering them to blow up bridges and industrial installations, carry out other acts of sabotage and violence. Is it not real international terrorism?" The White House spokesman categorically refused to "go into polemics", by saying that the White House would not comment on reports on the CIA's clandestine operations abroad.

REACTION TO U.S. LATIN AMERICA POLICY VIEWED

LD121346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Correspondent Andrey Ptashnikov reports from New York]

[Excerpt] In frightening Americans with the notorious Soviet, Cuban and now Nicaraguan threat, the White House is trying to prepare U.S. public opinion for an expansion of its own interference in the internal affairs of the countries of Central and Latin America, primarily Nicaragua and El Salvador. As has become known, the CIA is working out a large-scale plan for carrying out subversive operations on the territory of Nicaragua. For its implementation, CIA agents in Guatemala, Honduras, Chile and a number of other countries will be used.

As for U.S. policy in relation to El Salvador, it is being increasingly frequently compared these days to the American aggression in Vietnam -- attempting to keep the antipopular regime in El Salvador, which is obedient to it, in power by any means. Washington is increasing military and financial aid. Such an aggressive course of the White House is causing growing dissatisfaction in the United States. One can say without exaggerating that such a mass protest movement in the country has not been seen since the Vietnam war.

DIPLOMATS SUPPORT USSR VIEWS ON CENTRAL AMERICA

LD111134 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 11 Mar 82

[By TASS correspondents Valentin Vasilets and Yevgeniy Menkes]

[Text] New York, 11 Mar, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev's statement in support of constructive steps to lessen tension in Central America and the Caribbean that was made at the dinner party in honour of Finland's President Mauno Koivisto has evoked much interest in the United Nations.

It is pointed out here that the positive appraisal of the proposals of the Nicaraguan Government and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo by the Soviet leader helps to strengthen the positions of the forces advocating a political solution of the problems of the region.

I am very pleased with the support displayed by Leonid Brezhnev for our efforts aimed at the peaceful settlement of the situation in El Salvador and in the entire Caribbean basin, Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda said at the U.N. headquarters in a talk with a TASS correspondent. This support undoubtedly plays a positive role, he said. Javier Chamorro Mora, stressed the topicality of Leonid Brezhnev's statements about the situation in Central America and the Caribbean and his appraisal of the peace-loving and constructive proposals of the Nicaraguan Government.

Javier Chamorro Mora voiced serious concern over the situation in the region. The situation there is obviously critical. The Reagan administration is seeking in every way to destablize the Nicaraguan Government and to achieve a solution of the Salvadoran problem by military means, he stressed. President Reagan's policy is pervaded with a spirit of adventurism and militarism, the Nicaraguan spokesman said. My country, he added, strongly advocates a political solution of the conflict in Central America.

We welcome the position of the Soviet Union as it was stated by Leonid Brezhnev in support of the proposals for a political settlement of the conflict in the Caribbean, Raul Roakouri, Cuba's permanent representative at the United Nations, said.

Cuba advocates the easing of the situation in Central America, primarily in El Salvador, by peaceful means. A political solution of the Salvadoran crisis is impossible without talks, he added.

We undoubtedly share the Soviet viewpoint that U.S. intervention in the affairs of El Salvador on the side of the bloodstained dictatorship of the military junta is a reckless and dangerous venture, Arnoldo Ramos, spokesman for the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, said. He had arrived in New York to familiarize the international public with the situation in El Salvador. We are convinced, Arnoldo Ramos stated, that the United Nations can and must play a great role in the peaceful settlement of the conflict in Central America.

FOREIGN TROOPS REPORTED IN SALVADOR JUNTA FORCES

PY111843 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2100 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Within a framework of struggle and enthusiasm the 29th anniversary of the Chilean Trade Union Federation was celebrated in Geneva.

The Salvadoran delegate described the difficult conditions for struggle in his country and the presence of Argentine, Chilean and Uruguayan soldiers within the junta forces.

TASS NOTES FAILURE OF SURINAME COUP ATTEMPT

LD131020 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] New York, 13 Mar, TASS -- According to the latest reports of news agencies, the attempted military coup staged by right-wing army circles in Suriname has failed.

After a fierce exchange of fire, the troops loyal to the ruling National Military Council have re-established their control over the capital. The government radio, which resumed its broadcasts, said that a part of the rebels led by Lieutenant S. Rambocus are trying to find refuge in the jungles.

Tensions are running high in Paramarimbo, the capital of Suriname. The streets of the city are patrolled by the military. Shootouts take place in some districts of the city. Offices, schools and shops are closed.

Situation Normal

LD140014 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Georgetown, 13 Mar, TASS -- According to a report of the government radio station of Suriname, the situation in that small South American country, where an attempted right-wing coup has been thwarted, has returned to normal. Banks, government offices and shops began to work.

According to Lieutenant-Colonel Dezy Bouterse, leader of the ruling National Military Council, Sergeant Hawker, one of the leaders of the abortive coup, has been executed.

USSR HELPING BUILD CUBAN ATOMIC POWER STATION

LD141238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Summary] The first atomic power station is being built in Cuba with Soviet assistance. The first apartment buildings will soon be handed over to their occupants, including Soviet specialists. More than 10,000 people will be engaged in the building of the power station. Amenities are already in place, and students have been studying for 6 months in a technical college -- the first in the country -- preparing to work on the station.

There are currently just over 20 Soviet specialists at the site, but more than 100 more engineers and technical staff are expected to arrive this year.

GROMYKO RECEIVES OUTGOING MEXICAN ENVOY

LD151336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, today received ambassador of the United Mexican States to the USSR Jorge Diaz Serrano in connection with his forthcoming departure for home. During a friendly conversation they affirmed the common positions adopted by the USSR and Mexico on fundamental issues involved in the struggle for detente and disarmament.

PRAVDA REPORTS SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSION

PM121555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 82 p 2

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in the Kremlin 10 March under the chairmanship of V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Presidium heard a report from I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the results of the examination of proposals and observations submitted by standing commissions of the chambers and deputies of the Supreme Soviet at the 5th and 6th sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation. The report noted that the government and USSR ministries and departments, in executing the instructions of the USSR Supreme Soviet, are adopting the necessary measures to implement the proposals of standing commissions and deputies. In this connection, special attention is drawn to the steady implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the provisions and tasks put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Surpeme Soviet Presidium.

The USSR Council of Ministers attaches priority significance to ensuring the practical implementation of the party's course of transferring the national economy onto an intensive path of development, ensuring maximum savings of all resources in the interests of a further upsurge in the people's material and cultural living standard and fulfilling and overfulfilling the tasks set in the 5-year plan for 1981-1985 and for 1982, as well as the socialist pledges adopted by working people's collectives.

A number of questions raised by the commissions of the chambers and deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet are reflected in the targeted programs for the resolution of the most important scientific and technical problems, which are being elaborated in accordance with the basic guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development in the 1981-1985 and in the period through 1990.

Decisions have recently been adopted aimed at making fuller, more efficient use of production potential, improving the work of base sectors of industry and increasing the people's well-being.

V.V. Kuznetsov, who spoke on this question, drew attention to the need for wider participation by the soviets in the resolution of large-scale tasks in intensifying social production, improving the economic machinery and ensuring the national economy's comprehensive development at all levels. In implementing proposals on developing housing, attention must continue to focus on making rational use of the vast resources that are allocated to housing, improving the quality of construction and ensuring the fair allocation and proper maintenance of the housing stock.

In the resolution it adopted the Presidium instructed USSR ministries, state committees and departments and union republic councils of ministers to ensure the implementation of the measures adopted on putting the proposals and observations submitted by standing commissions of the chambers and deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, guided by the tasks set by the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, for the unconditional fulfillment of the 5-year plan, the further development of all sectors of the national economy and the consistent improvement of Soviet people's well-being into practice.

The Presidium examined the question of the work experience of soviets in the Georgian SSR's Abashskiy Rayon and the Latvian SSR's Talsinskiy Rayon in the leadership of agricultural production. The reports of Ya.I. Kodua, chairman of Abashkiy Raispolkom, and V.Zh. Kleynberg, deputy chairman of Talsinkiy Rayispolkom, spoke of the work carried out by the rayon soviets to improve the management of agriculture.

In order to ensure the comprehensive resolution of economic and social tasks, eliminate lack of coordination between departments and increase the role of the rayon component in the management of agricultural production, rayon agroindustrial associations have been set up in Abashskiy and Talsinskiy Rayons incorporating kolkhozes and sovkhozes and enterprises and organizations in the food industry, procurements, land reclamation and water resources, rural construction, the Selkhoztekhnika, the Selkhozkhimiya and so forth that are located on the rayons' territory.

P. Gilashvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and P.Ya. Strautmanis, chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who spoke at the session, described the soviet's first steps in this new field and the machinery that has been established for their collaboration with the agroindustrial associations. They noted that the formation of the associations, through which the soviets lead agricultural production and the enterprises and organizations that service it, promotes the more efficient utilization of production resources, the improvement of planning on the basis of the combination of territorial and sector management principles, the strengthening of interfarm ties, the enhancement of the participants' interest in the end results of labor and the creation of better living conditions in the countryside. Attentiveness toward developing citizens' personal subsidiary plots and improving forms of organizing the production and purchase of agricultural products from the population has been stepped up. Thanks to persistent organizational work by the soviets and the agroindustrial associations in Abashskiy and Talsinskiy Rayons, which have different soil and climatic conditions, considerable successes have been achieved in developing the economy and improving rural workers' well-being.

Summing up the exchange of opinions, V.V. Kuznetsov stressed that the creation of agroindustrial associations in Georgia and Latvia has opened up broader scope for activity by local organs of power in the leadership of agricultural production. They have been able to focus their attention on the main, long-term issues in economic and social development and on work with labor collectives. What is very important is that the soviets' leadership is becoming increasingly concrete and businesslike and does not foster the on-the-spot independence of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and all this is reflected positively in the results of labor. The soviets' standing commissions and the people's deputies have become more active and the effectiveness of their monitoring of the working of administrative organs has been enhanced.

In a resolution on this question, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium approved the measures implemented in the Georgian SSR's Abashskiy Rayon and the Latvian SSR's Talsinskiy Rayon to improve the management of agricultural production and increase the role of organs of state power at rayon level in this matter. The Georgian SSR and Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidiums and Councils of Ministers are instructed to adopt measures to further improve the standard of work by local soviets in leading agriculture and all sectors of the agroindustrial complex and ensuring firmer links between the assessment of activity and the work payment system in every enterprise and organization on the one hand and the end results -- the output of arable and livestock products -- on the other. The Presidium has sent materials on the experience of Abashskiy and Talsinskiy Rayons to the USSR Council of Ministers and union republic supreme soviet presidiums and councils of ministers for use in accordance with local conditions in elaborating proposals for further improving the system of leadership of agriculture.

Next to be discussed was the question of the observance by the USSR Ministry of Health and establishments under its jurisdiction of legal requirements when examining citizens' requests on questions of preventive medical aid to the population. USSR Minister of Health S.P. Burenkov gave a report on the work done by health care organs and institutions to further develop and improve health care, particularly at grassroots level, and ensure citizens' constitutional rights to health protection and on measures aimed at raising the standard of the population's medical and medicinal help, developing the network and improving the work of health care institutions and improving the organization of reviewing proposals, comments and complaints.

The session was addressed by L.A. Makarova on behalf of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies familiar with the practice of examining citizens' appeals within health protection organs and institutions. She noted that substantial shortcomings giving rise to citizens' just criticism have still not been eliminated from the activity of health protection organs and institutions. Serious omissions are occurring in the work of ambulance and outpatient service, first aid and emergency services and many inpatient institutions.

A.F. Vatchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who addressed the session, drew attention to shortcomings in providing medical facilities for the population, especially in rural localities. He pointed out instances of indifference and the violation of professional obligations and service duty by medical workers and stressed the need to step up the monitoring by soviets of people's deputies of health protection organs' work.

A.M. Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, noted that some health protection organs and institutions and their leaders are not ensuring the observance of legal requirements when examining citizens' requests and are violating the rules for receiving the population and at the same time are failing to eliminate the causes of just complaints. The USSR Ministry of Health and union republic ministries of health are still not exerting sufficient influence on subordinate organs to eradicate the indicated ommissions and are failing to take all the necessary measures for creating within preventive treatment institutions' collectives an atmosphere of implacability toward shortcomings in work.

The session noted that concern for Soviet people's health is a major social task to which our party and state are paying unremitting attention. Citizens' letters and requests are a sensitive barometer enabling us to gauge the state of affairs in our health protection and its most acute bottlenecks and urgent problems. In this context, the need for an attentive attitude toward letters and the ability to see beyond a particular request to the interests of many people was stressed.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has made it incumbent upon the USSR Ministry of Health to ensure the steadfast observance of the legal requirements when examining citizens' requests and eliminating the shortcomings noted at the Presidium session in the working of preventative treatment institutions. The USSR Ministry of Health, union republic ministries of health and subordinate organs are instructed to take effective and flexible measures to ensure the prompt examination and resolution of the essence of citizens' proposals, comments and complaints by every health protection institution in strict accordance with the law; to step up the monitoring of the execution of decisions taken after citizens' requests; to systematically check the state of affairs in the examination of working people's letters within subordinate institutions and regularly listen to their leaders' reports on these questions; to keep a regular account of proposals, comments and complaints and their analysis and generalization and make fuller use of the results obtained for raising the standard of the population's medical and medicinal help; and to educate medical workers in a spirit of strict fulfillment of their professional obligations and service duty and of an attentive and tactful regard for people.

Union republic supreme soviet presidiums are instructed to ensure the further improvement of the leadership of health protection organs by local soviets of people's deputies.

Certain other questions of state life were examined.

Participating in the discussion of the questions on the agenda were V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, I.P. Kalin, M.Kh. Kholov and B.Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.M. Rekunkov, USSR general prosecutor; V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture; S.I. Gusev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; G.D. Mgeladze, Georgian SSR minister of agriculture; K.A. Shpogis, Latvian SSR minister of agriculture; and leaders of a number of other ministries and departments.

PRESS CONFERENCE PREVIEWS 16 MAR AUCCTU CONGRESS

LD150924 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Mar, TASS -- A press conference devoted to the forthcoming 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions was held in Moscow today. More than 130 million workers are united in the mass public organisation which will open its congress at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses tomorrow.

Vitaliy Provotorov, secretary of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, described the forthcoming congress as "the most representative one in the entire history of the trade union movement in the Soviet Union." He spoke at the press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES UZBEK POWERPLANT WORKERS

PM111549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 82 p 1

[Brezhnev congratulatory message: "Congratulations on Your Labor Victory"]

[Text] To the workers, engineers, technicians and all participants in the installation of the Navoi GRES

Please accept, dear comrades, my heartfelt congratulations in connection with the successful completion of the construction of the Navoi GRES and its commissioning for operation at full capacity -- 1.25 million kilowatts.

The installation of the large thermal power station operating on local gas fuel under complex natural and climatic conditions is an important contribution to the buildup of the energy potential and development of industrial and agricultural production in the Uzbek SSR and the other union republics of central Asia.

It is very important that as a result of the accelerated attainment of the energy units' planned technical and economic indicators the national economy has already recouped the funds spent on the power station's installation many times over. This is a good example of the highly effective utilization of capital investments.

The successes that have been achieved are the result of the close creative collaboration and high labor enthusiasm of the collectives of construction and installation workers, operators, planners and machine builders in ensuring the commissioning of the new energy capacities and the constant improvement of the working people's mass socialist competition under the leadership of the Uzbek party organization.

I express the firm conviction that you will continue to be in the vanguard of the struggle to improve the efficiency of the national economy and the intensification of production on the basis of its complete electrification.

I wish you, dear comrades, good health, happiness, and new labor achievements in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

UKRAINIAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON ATHEISM

LD131538 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Interview with Valentin Yevgenyevich Ostrozhinskiy, secretary of the Zhitomir Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party, by unidentified correspondent -- recorded; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Ostrozhinskiy] Atheistic upbringing is an extremely important link in the general system of ideological and political education work. We cannot and are not entitled to forget that religion is first and foremost a variety of the bourgeois propaganda that is hostile to us.

Our opponents attempt to make energetic use of it for their own purposes -- to play down the role of man as a worker and a builder of the communist future, to lessen and weaken the attractiveness of communist ideals and to attach their own political credo to religion.

Realizing all of this, we are convinced that there is nothing in atheistic upbringing and atheistic propaganda that is of little importance. Everything in this field is of importance, particularly the daily concentrated attention of party organs and the clear and purposeful nature and skillful direction of all work.

[Question] Like all educational work, atheistic upbringing does not tolerate a hackneyed approach. What new features have recently appeared in this respect in the arsenal of the party organization?

[Answer] Matters relating to atheistic upbringing are regularly discussed at meeting of the Politburo, party committees and primary party organizations. We strive to consider atheistic upbringing in close connection with other lines of iedological work. We have a school of organizers of atheistic propaganda and atheistic lecturers. The University of Marxism-Leninism attached to the obkom also engages in training atheists. We pin great hopes on a recently established and permanently operating oblast seminar of law maintenance workers on questions of disseminating Soviet legislation concerning religious cults and checking that the legislation is complied with. The work of the councils on atheistic work, which operate under party committees and primary party organizations at enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, is being improved. They coordinate and direct the work of all activists involved in educating the working people in scientific atheism and are engaged in applying its most effective forms and methods, depending in this regard primarily on the labor collectives -- yes, precisely on the labor collectives, because the person outside a collective is the most frequent target of attention from the clergymen and the sectarians.

In this connection, individual work with believers assumes particular importance. All of us study precisely how this should be carried out. We discussed these issues at an oblast scientific-practical conference and appropriate recommendations were worked out regarding individual work with believers. This is, we not only study what to do and how to do it, but we also adopt concrete measures to improve the atheistic upbringing of the working people.

[Question] What is the significance of new Soviet festivals, traditions and ceremonies in atheistic work?

[Answer] As is well known, festivals and ceremonies contain aspects pertaining to world outlook, morals and art. This is why a striving to strengthen religiousness in the sphere of everyday life has been and is one of the main tendencies in adapting the clergy to present-day conditions. Undoubtedly, the best way to neutralize this tendency is to introduce new traditions, festivals and ceremonies everywhere in everyday life. For many years now the best elements in staging ceremonies and the most diverse types of festivals of a labor, daily life and calendar character have been selected and reviewed. The best and the most valuable that comes out of this practice, not only in our oblast but in other oblasts and republics too, is gradually being gathered together. We have gradually created a definite work system for introducing socialist ceremonies. Its main components are party guidance of ceremonies, coordinating the work of the organizations and services engaged in devising and introducing new Soviet festivals and ceremonies, selecting and training cadres involved in organizing and staging new festivals and ceremonies, creating the appropriate material and technical base, studying and disseminating experience in this work and analyzing the effectiveness of the new ceremonies.

Experience shows that the skillful holding of new festivals attracts the attention of even active believers and helps many people to give up their participation in religious ceremonies. An assertion of the socialist way of life enriches a person's spiritual world and the culture of his everyday life. New socialist ceremonies are of great educational significance and make a person a truly active participant in the historic achievements of communist construction.

VOLSKIY CITED ON SIBERIAN GAS; PIPE TO W. EUROPE

LD141614 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] We have asked an expert of the Soviet Gas Industry Ministry, Eduard Volskiy, to comment on listeners' questions whether Washington's sanctions against the Soviet Union could have any effect on the development of the Soviet economy, and the gas extraction industry in particular.

Eduard Volskiy began by saying that the industry has been rapidly developing. Between 1960 and 1980 the extracton of gas in this country increased 10-fold. The Soviet Union is self-reliant in gas. The main problem facing the industry, however, is that major industrial centers are situated in the European part of the country while gas deposits are in the east of the Soviet Union, and in particular, in Siberia. Gas has to be transported over thousands of kilometers. There is a ramified network of pipelines in the Soviet Union which has a bigger capacity than the West European one, but there is a need for more pipelines, and they are being built. Eduard Volskiy went on to say:

An extensive program for the development of the gas industry has been drawn up to cover the 1980-85 period. Over that time, 40,000 km of pipelines are to be built. Under the program 6 large capacity pipelines are to be built between Siberia and the central part of the country, and among them a pipeline which will be used for transporting Soviet gas to Western Europe. It will be nearly 5,000 km long. This is a major project which requires a lot of expertise and sophisticated technology. The Soviet Union has signed agreements with the Federal Republic of Germany and France under which they will supply large diameter pipes in exchange for Soviet natural gas. Some other West European countries, too, have agreed to supply pipes and equipment to the Soviet Union on the same terms. The agreements are mutually advantageous because the Soviet Union will get an additional potential for developing its gas industry and a unified gas supply system, while its partners will get the fuel they need. Under the agreements, the Federal Republic of Germany will be getting an annual 10.5 billion cubic meters of gas over a period of 25 years. Washington's claims that the Soviet Union will encounter major difficulties in reclaiming gas deposits in the north of western Siberia without assistance from the West stem from an unrealistic assessment of the Soviet Union's economic potential. Last year, the Soviet Union built 12,000 km of large capacity pipelines relying solely on its own equipment and technology. The economic potential of this country has enabled it to turn western Siberia, which was short of manpower resources, into its main fuel and energy supply base in spite of the fact that most oil and gas deposits there are situated in remote areas. Western Siberia accounts for every second ton of oil, including condensate, and every third cubic meter of natural gas extracted in this country. By the year 1985 gas extraction there is to double, and the pipelines under construction now are being built for transportation of the gas from western Siberia to Western Europe.

The expert of the Soviet Gas Industry Ministry went on to say that extensive preparations are under way for the construction of the trunk line. Roads are built across virgin forests and machinery is massed along the routes of the pipeline. This year at least 1,500 km of the pipeline are to be built. One thousand kilometers of another pipeline between western Siberia and the central part of the country have already been welded and another 2,200 km of pipes have been prepared for welding. The Soviet Union's economic and technological potential is enough to carry out such an extensive civil engineering program. Soviet industry produces large diameter pipes, (?compressors) and heavy earth-moving machinery. The Soviet pipe-layer, with a load capacity of 80 tons, satisfies the highest international standard. Machines of this series can replace the pipe-layers of the American Caterpillar Corporation, which was forced by the American administration to terminate its contracts with the Soviet Union. This country also produces sophisticated welding equipment. For instance, many foreign companies have shown interest in the Soviet automatic loading machines of the (?Feather) series.

Eduard Volskiy said on conclusion that the Soviet Union has all the potential it needs to fulfill its plan for raising the production of gas and expanding the network of gas-carrier pipelines. This country, however, is in favor of developing international economic ties. They are not only economically beneficial for all parties concerned, but have a positive political effect as well, because they help ease international tension.

REPORT ON DISCUSSION PROGRAM ON GAS INDUSTRY

LD131904 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 13 March carries a 30-minute discussion program with L.A. Voznesenskiy, political observer for central television; Yuriy Batalin, first deputy minister of petroleum and gas industry enterprises; Yuriy Bokserman, deputy chairman of the expert commission for the USSR Gosplan and doctor of sciences; and Rantik Margulov, first deputy minister of the gas industry.

Concerning the work of the gas industry, Voznesenskiy raises the problem of cost of construction of gas pipelines, with Bokserman mentioning the cost effectiveness of the use of gas in various branches of the economy. Voznesenskiy says that viewers raise the question of rational use of gas resources. Bokserman says there is some waste in the gas industry and there are plans to correct the situation, while Margulov speaks on plans for moving large gas-consuming enterprises closer to gas-producing regions in order to reduce the use of gas resources needed to move gas over long distances. Voznesenskiy asks Margulov what is being done in his branch to ensure rational use of gas resources and Margulov speaks about the enterprise in Fastov that will produce gas using equipment that improves the efficiency coefficient within his branch.

Bokserman speaks briefly about the 5-year plan's economic provisions and then speaks about export of gas to socialist and capitalist countries. He says that the gas pipeline to the West is proof of the peaceful aspirations of the USSR. He says acts by the Reagan administration are directed against detente and mentions the solution of energy problems in West Europe.

Bokserman says that the quantity of gas to be supplied to West Europe represents only 1/100 of surveyed gas resources and that the deal is mutually profitable. Batalin discusses the political effect of economic relations and then mentions the practical applications of gas, including the curing of concrete.

Margulov speaks about the need for using gas sparingly, as its reserves are smaller than those of the coal industry. Voznesenskiy raises the question of the social role of the gas industry and Batalin speaks about the construction of social and communal facilities in Yamalo-Nenetskiy and Khanty-Mnsyysk regions. Bokserman and Batalin then speak about the planned increase in the number of gas users in the 5-year plan period, and the construction of new towns.

Margulov and Bokserman discuss the problem of the recovery and use of heat at gas compressor stations operating on pipelines and the wide use of this heat for large-scale hothouses. Batalin speaks about the competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR and successes in the construction of some gas pipelines.

In conclusion, Viznesenskiy thanks the participants in the discussion and the viewers.

DONBASS MINING SECTOR WORKERS RECEIVE PAY RAISE

LD110946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] A higher wage scale has been adopted for workers at all mines, enrichment factories and mine-building organizations of the Donbass. The increase for Ukrainian miners will amount to R4 billion a year. The increase in wages and salaries is being carried out in accordance with a decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. In the first quarter of this year it will also be adopted in the Kuznetsk, Karaganda, Ekibastuz and Pechora coal basins. In the rest of the country this measure will be included in the 1983 plan.

## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 12-14 MARCH

LD140210 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 12-14 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

12 March

Agricultural aviators in the Ukraine today started spraying top dressing on wheat, barley and rye. (1200 GMT)

Machine teams to cultivate corn have been formed in Bryanskaya Oblast. About 100,000 hectares will be planted with corn there this year, about a quarter of the grain area. (1400 GMT)

In Kokchetavskaya Oblast, 16,000 tractors and 19,000 seed drills have been overhauled, which is over 80 percent of all equipment. Snow retention has been carried out on 5.5 million hectares. (2050 GMT)

13 March

Omskaya Oblast farmers are completing the preparation of seeds for spring sowing. Farms in the southern newly-ploughed areas are well prepared with seeds. This year more than half of the grain fields in the oblast will be sown with new high-yield varieties of grain developed by Siberian scientists. (1600 GMT)

Heading the spring sowing campaign in Tadzhikistan are the machine workers from Kulyabskaya and Kurganskaya Oblasts. Many rayons have already completed the sowing of alfalfa sugarbeet. The preparation for the irrigation work ahead has also been completed. One of the largest mechanized irrigation systems in the country is in operation in the republic, covering one fifth of all the irrigated area. (1600 GMT)

14 March

Formation of sowing complexes has started in Altayskiy Kray. There will be more than 1,500 of them in the region. About 5 million hectares of land will be worked in this way. All sowing and tilling machinery has been prepared, and 90 percent of the tractor and car pool is ready. (2304 GMT)

Farms in Penzenskaya Oblast have started checking their sowing readiness. About 95 percent of spring grain seed is of first and second class quality. (2304 GMT)

Spring field work has started in Kirgizia. Moisture-retention work, soil preparation and the sowing of perennial grasses, barley, oats and other crops are in progress in Oshskaya Oblast, the Chu valley and a number of farms in Talaskaya Oblast. Farmers are ready to start work in Issyk-Kulskaya and Narynskaya Oblasts.

## LIVESTOCK WINTERING CAMPAIGN 'DIFFICULT'

LD121600 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Excerpt] The editorial office has received reports on livestock wintering in the country. This important campaign is proceeding in difficult conditions. Because of the last dry summer there is insufficient fodder. Nevertheless, farms in Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Moldavia and in several oblasts in the RSFSR, Kazakhstan and the Ukraine are increasing production.

Since the beginning of the winter, farms in Uzbekistan, for example, have increased meat production in comparision with the same time last year by 9 percent; and Azerbaijan has increased it by 2 percent. In the second half of February there was an overall increase in the level of procurements over last year by farms in the RSFSR and in the Ukraine; the March 1981 level of milk yields was exceeded by Belorussia, Uzbekistan and some other union republics. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture notes especially the work of farms in Kalininskaya, Moskovskaya, Orlovskaya, Chernigovskaya, Dzhezkazganskaya and several other oblasts which achieved an increase in average daily milk yields per cow of 300-600 grams.

However, many oblasts and republics are lagging behind. There has been a particularly sharp reduction in productivity on farms in Kirovskaya Oblast and in Mariyskaya and Udmurtskaya ASSR. The reason for the lagging behind is not only lack of fodder, but mainly inefficient use of it.

PROGRESS OF LIVESTOCK CALVING, LAMBING REPORTED

LD121532 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Livestock herds usually receive their biggest addition in March. This winter calving proceeded normally, and now farm collectives are striving to complete this campaign in an organized manner and to preserve all the calves received. Lambing is in progress in Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, the Don region and Stavropolskiy Kray. It is going better than last year, since sheep farms are supplied with good reserves of fodder and good premises. Preparations for lambing are in progress in the Transbaykal region, Krasnoyarskiy Kray and Buryatskaya ASSR.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING CONVENES IN ASHKHABAD

GF121850 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Production results and performance of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations during the past year as well as their tasks during the current year were discussed during an expanded meeting organized by the Turkmen Agriculture Ministry and a number of other ministries in Ashkhabad today. Comrade Gurbanov, Turkmen agriculture ministers, and others who addressed the meeting noted that last year the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes considerably increased production of grain, vegetables, mild and [words indistinct] and fulfilled a number of plans for production of crops, especially fine-fiber cotton. The kolkhozes of Ashkhabad and Mary Oblasts overfulfilled their plans for fine-fiber cotton production. In comparison with 1980, harvesting of [word indistinct] crops improved considerably last year. Kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations took important strides with regard to the material and technical base and economic [word indistinct]. However, there were shortcomings that had their negative effect on the production of a number of crops.

The meeting also stressed the necessity of concentrating special attention on the [word indistinct] preparation of fields for this year's agricultural season.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade Mishchenko, member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers, and Comrade (Profin), chief of the Main Administration of the USSR Agriculture Ministry. The meeting adopted appropriate resolutions on questions discussed.

SCIENTISTS HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE ON VENUS PROBES

LD121922 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar, TASS -- The successful work of the stations Venus-13 and Venus-14 is a new big stride in unravelling the secrets of one of the most mysterious planets. This is a considerable contribution by Soviet science to the world treasure house of knowledge, it was pointed out at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists in Moscow today. At the press centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs prominent Soviet scientists and specialists related the accomplishment of the new stage of the exploration of Planet Venus. Two descent modules of the Soviet interplanetary stations successfully landed on the surface of that planet on March 1 and 5 and beamed back to Earth a vast amount of unique scientific data.

Academician Vladimir Kotelnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said the automatic stations Venus-13 and Venus-14 after successfully landing scientific apparatus on the Venusian surface are carrying on scientific exploration moving along as two artificial planets of the solar system. On board the stations research is being conducted, in particular, by means of scientific instrumentation made by the specialists of France and Austria.

Academician Roald Sagdeyev, director of the Space Research Institute, emphasized that the implementation of the scientific programme of the stations was started already on the way from the Earth to Venus. Functioning were several scientific instruments including apparatus for the measurement of gamma flash-ups (two experiments -- a Soviet-French one and a Soviet one), magnetometer (Austrian-made) and apparatus for the measurement of cosmic rays. Already within the first four months of the flight more than twenty gamma flash-ups were recorded.

With every passing day the stations will be moving farther and farther away from the Earth. The instruments are functioning well and registering a multitude of events. Selected in particular for further thorough analysis will be events which are the consequence of the processes taking place in neutron stars.

Valeriy Barsukov, one of the directors of the scientific programme of the expedition, director of the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, spoke of the first colour picture of Planet Venus.

When one looks at the colour panorama of Venusian surface the first impression is the unreality of colour and of the entire gamut of colours, Barsukov said. We see the panorama in colour as we would see it looking at the surface from the landing module's window. Those are predominantly yellowish-orange and greenish colours of any objects on the surface, the orange sky and orange clouds overhead. The matter is that the blue part of the spectrum gets absorbed in the upper part of Venusian atmosphere, and its surface and the lower part of the atmosphere are illumined not with white light as back here on Earth but with a yellow one with orange-greenish tints.

The data obtained indicate, the scientists went on to say, that the landing site of the descent module of the Venus-13 station affords a rock which is classified as leucite-basali undergoing chemical weathering. This type of plutonic basaltoids with a high content of potassium and magnesium occurs rather rarely back here on earth, mainly in the Mediterranean volcanic province. The composition of the rock in the landing area of the descent module of the Venus-14 station corresponds to that of oceanic tholeiitic basalts widespread on earth.